THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,993. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

BERNHARD EYBER, OF INSTERBERG, GERMANY, will please communicate at once, with JOHN B. MURRAY, 98 Broadway, New York.

CARRIE.—MISSED YOU AT MATINEE SATURDAY afternoon; will see you at Bal Masque Argyle to-night. MADISON AVENUE.

DIAMOND STUD.—RECEIVED NOTE OF DECEMBER 8; did not understand it; will give half of its value if returned to me. 36 Warren street.

F. B., WHO CALLED AT PROSPECT PLACE FOR his room, can have it immediately.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF DAVID FERRO, OF the city of Kingston, Jamaica; at last accounts he was at Key West or Tallahassee, Fla. He will hear news to his advantage by communicating with G. DE CORDOVA & CO., No. 62 William street, or box 956 New York Post office.

JOHN H. FINCK.—INFORMATION WANTED (ON ACcount of a death in the family) as to the above, who left New York about six years ago; resided at 600 Eleventh avenue. Any information will be thankfully received by JAMES F. ROGERS, Attorney-at-Law, No. 4 New Chambers street.

MAJOR HERMAN H.—LETTER TO HALSEY street received. Return to your children. Everything correct. If in difficulty communicate. M. SCHWERIN.

TWO TRUNKS OF CLOTHING AND $30 ARE LEFT with Norton, Slaughter & Co., 41 Broad street, for J. Lawrence Reynolds.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST—A YOUNG BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND two feet high; answers the name "Abelard." A suitable reward given if returned to 140 East Fourteenth street, near Third avenue.

LOST—AN AMETHYST EARRING, "S" ENGRAVED on stone. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 3 West Sixtieth street, near Eighth avenue.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK SILK UMBRELLA, with oxydized handle, marked H. B. H. Return to 235 Fifth avenue.

$75 REWARD.—LOST, COMING FROM THE Stadt to the Bleecker street car, up town, a Diamond Earring set with six small and seven large stones. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same with Mrs. LYONS, 145 East Twenty-second street, top floor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—SODA WATER, MINERAL WATERS, GINGER Ale, sparkling Wines; manufacture of complete outfits of Apparatus and Materials, with full instructions; all departments of manufacture, bottling and dispensing; exclusive Rights in desirable territory. Catalogues free. JOHN MATTHEWS, First avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, New York.

A DAY POSITIVELY FIXED.
TUESDAY, 29TH OF DECEMBER.
SECOND AND LAST GRAND GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION
OF NORFOLK, VA.
$250,000!
TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole tickets............$10 Quarter tickets.......$2 50
Half tickets............5 Eleven tickets.......100 00
For tickets, circulars, &c., address
THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATION,
(Room 25), 78 and 80 Broadway.
Post office box 1,417. New York.
HENRY V. MOORE, Secretary.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY State and Shelby College Lotteries.
KENTUCKY STATE, EXTRA CLASS 337—DECEMBER 12, 1874.
47, 7, 75, 73, 77, 1, 32, 56, 16, 10, 22, 40, 51, 46.
SHELBY, EXTRA CLASS 125—DECEMBER 12, 1874.
18, 69, 75, 45, 78, 56, 74, 31, 40, 6, 51, 14, 52, 64.
KENTUCKY STATE, CLASS 308—DECEMBER 12, 1874.
14, 12, 74, 9, 77, 45, 57, 62, 31, 60, 70, 10, 40, 22.
SHELBY, CLASS 126—DECEMBER 12, 1874.
41, 61, 50, 47, 44, 60, 58, 56, 53, 39, 73, 64, 76, 15.
J. S. SMITH & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
Post office box 2,751, New York.

A.—GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING
Grand Extraordinary Drawing
Royal Havana Lottery,
Royal Havana Lottery,
December 16, 1874!!
December 16, 1874!!
Only 16,000 Tickets!
Only 16,000 Tickets!
One Prize to every Seven Tickets!
One Prize to every Seven Tickets!
Capital Prize, $500,000.
$1,200,000 Cash to be distributed.
Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty street.

A.—HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
Royal Saxon Government Lottery.
Hamburg City Lottery.
Brunswick Government Lottery.
Prizes cashed and information given. Lock box 5,594.
THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau street, New York.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE ALANSON METHOdist Episcopal church, in Norfolk street, near Grand, will open their Fair on Monday evening, December 14, in the large hall 412 Grand street, next to Brummell's Confectionery. Admission only 10 cents. Fair open during the week from 3 P. M. to 10 P. M. In addition to the attractions they have got up an Art Gallery and New England Kitchen, which will surpass anything of the kind this season.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 LEXINGTON AVEnue, near Twenty-ninth street.—Special attention to the diseases of men and important medical and surgical cases.

HAVANA LOTTERY.
Extraordinary Drawing, December 16, 1874.

2,097	Prizes amounting to	$1,200,000
1	Prize of	500,000
1	Prize of	100,000
1	Prize of	50,000
2	Prizes of $25,000 each	50,000
4	Prizes of $10,000 each	40,000
12	Prizes of $5,000 each	60,000
2,076	Prizes amounting to	400,000

Circulars of information free. Prizes cashed. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street, rear basement; Post office box 4,685, New York.

HAVANA LOTTERY, EXTRAORDINARY, DECEMber 16; great reduction in price of tickets; send for circulars. E. SONNENBERG, box 190 Post office, New Haven, Conn.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—EXTRAORDINARY DRAWing—German government Lotteries. Prizes cashed and information given. WACHSMANN & CO., Bankers, 75 and 77 Nassau street. Post office box 3,316.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—EXTRAORDINARY DRAWing. Prices greatly reduced. B. ALENCE & CO., No. 8 Broad street, room 15½ (Post office box 4,251), New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

O.—PARKS, EMERSON & CO., AGENTS FOR Kentucky State Lotteries, drawn daily. Extraordinary Royal Havana Lottery, drawn Dec. 16. Kentucky Single Number Lottery, drawn Dec. 26, 1874. Masonic Relief Lottery, of Norfolk, Va., Dec. 29, 1874. Prizes cashed, information furnished and circulars sent by addressing PARKS & CO., 180 Broadway, room 6. Post office box 5,272. Private office attached. Office hours 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

O.—OFFICIAL DRAWING OF THE KENTUCKY State Lotteries—Simmons, Dickinson & Co., Managers.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS NO. 333—DECEMBER 12, 1874.
69, 60, 67, 41, 58, 28, 10, 21, 63, 43, 29, 37, 34.
KENTUCKY, CLASS NO. 334—DECEMBER 12, 1874.
67, 70, 14, 4, 9, 39, 67, 68, 48, 26, 61, 51, 18.
HENRY, EXTRA CLASS NO. 135—DECEMBER 12, 1874.
34, 27, 35, 69, 39, 74, 1, 66, 11, 14, 56, 52, 51, 15.
HENRY, CLASS NO. 136—DECEMBER 12, 1874.
24, 57, 30, 8, 27, 45, 19, 41, 55, 68, 32, 74, 52.
Full information by applying to J. CLUTE, 200 Broadway, room 6, first floor, rear office, or Post office box 4,969, New York city.

O.—KENTUCKY STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTtery, on Havana plan. Extraordinary drawing December 26. Circulars or information furnished by J. CLUTE, 200 Broadway or Post office box 4,969.

O.—EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery December 26. Full information by J. CLUTE, 200 Broadway, or Post office box 4,969.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Extraordinary Drawing, December 16. Circulars of full information free. Prizes cashed. Spanish Bank Bills, Governments, &c., purchased.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall street, New York.

STAMMERING AND STUTTERING SUCCESSFULLY treated on scientific principles; a cure guaranteed; no charge until cured; abundant references. Address or apply at NEW YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, 103 Waverley place.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANAGERS OF the Colored Orphan Asylum will be held at Mrs. S. B. Van Dusen's, No. 68 West Thirty-sixth street, Monday, December 14, at 12 M. SARAH S. MURRAY, Secretary.

THOMAS BILLIARD ROOM,
Bowling Alleys and Art Gallery,
1,239 BROADWAY.
COLLENDER'S NEW STANDARD TABLES.
The finest collection of caricatures in the world.
JERRY P. THOMAS. GEORGE M. THOMAS.

$1,200,000.—EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING of the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, December 16. Circulars of information sent free. BATES & CO., 191 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c.; Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. C. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

A.—JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, THE smallest Dandy Dinmont Terrier slut in the world, and all other kinds of Dogs and Birds at L. M. MEYER'S, No. 3 Amity street, near Broadway.

BIRDS, PET ANIMALS, GOLDFISH AND PLANTS for aquaria, Mocking Bird Food, Fish Food, Butler's celebrated Dog Medicines, &c. Aquaria Tank manufactory, 31 Fulton street. J. SAGOT, Agent.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN EXTRA FINE BREECH-loading Rifle. HODGES & MEEKER, 99 Nassau street (Bennett Building).

HOLABIRD'S SHOOTING SUITS, ALL SIZES.—Coat and Vest, $14; Pants, $3 50; Hat, $2 50. Also a second hand 10-bore Gun. H. C. SQUIRES, No. 1 Cortlandt street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
SPEED, BLOOD, STYLE, BEAUTY.
PEDIGREES AND SPEED GUARANTEED.
The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of a well known importing and commission firm, will sell their fine stable of Horses, Wagons, Sleighs, Harness, &c.,
ON THIS DAY (MONDAY), AT 10½ A. M.,
at the private stable 26 East Seventeenth street.
ELEGANT TEAM OF GENTLEMAN'S ROAD HORSES, are 15½ high, 6 years old, dark bay; long, arched necks; fine limbs and feet; long tails, reaching the ground; sired by second Hambletonian; cannot be out-styled in this city when standing or moving; can trot 15 miles per hour; act and step like one horse; are free and pleasant drivers in either single or double harness; one a very superior saddle horse; are warranted sound and kind; they must be seen to be appreciated.
FAMILY PET, ROAD AND SADDLE HORSE COMbined; is a chestnut-sorrel gelding, 15 high, 7 years old; kind for the most timid to ride or drive; has a long, arched neck; all saddle gaits and a square trotter to wagon; any gentleman wishing a perfectly reliable family saddle or road horse will find a bargain by attending the sale; he is warranted sound and kind.
A PROMISING, HIGHBRED AND HANDSOME COLT, 15½ high, 5 years old; sired by Bathgates' stallion New Jersey; dam a Rattler mare; is a dark bay color; fine, blood-like appearance; fine feet and limbs; round, handsome body; has never been trained to develop his speed, and yet has shown a full mile in 2:47½; he is well known as the Williamson colt, who has had repeated applications to put him on the track for training; he is kind, good and true in all harness, and is well worthy the attention of any lover of fast horses, as only a few months' training would prepare him to rank with the 2:30 horses; he is warranted sound and kind.
ROYAL GEORGE TROTTING MARE, SPEED WARranted, is 15½ high, 6 years old, sired by Royal George, dam a Star mare; raised near Toronto, Canada; is a coal black; is a gamey, stylish, free and pleasant driver, no road too long for her, she trotted a full mile in Toronto in 2:47¼ without training; she is warranted to trot a full mile on day of sale inside of 3 minutes and warranted sound and kind.
Also city made top and no top Wagons, nicely trimmed; Portland Cutter Sleigh, Dunscomb & Stilling's double and single Harness, Bear and Wolf Robes, fine Kersey Blankets, full suits; Saddles, Bridles, Bells, Whips, &c. Sale positive and no postponement. A rare chance for bargains. S. H. MAXWELL, Assignee.
J. W. VANDEROFF, Attorney.
JOHN D. HAMLIN, Auctioneer.

A.—PEREMPTORY AND POSITIVE SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), DECEMBER 15, AT
11 O'CLOCK PROMPT,
AT THE STABLE NO. 3 NEILSON PLACE (MERCER STREET),
NEAR WAVERLEY PLACE,
THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE TROTTING HORSES,
THE PROPERTY OF COLONEL WASHINGTON ALEXANDER:—
Handsome and fast bay trotting Mare Lady Lewis, 15½ hands, 7 years old; sired by Volunteer; can trot in 2:40, and warranted.
Handsome and fast dark bay trotting Mare Little Nell, 15½ hands, 8 years old; Ethan Allen stock; has record of 2:32; can show 2:35 on day of sale, and warranted.
Extra fast brown Gelding Billy Vincent, 15¾ hands high; by George M. Patchen; he has a record of 2:24, is 9 years old and warranted.
Also bay trotting Horse Young Hero, by Champion; has record of 2:29; is 15¾ hands high, 7 years old and warranted.
Also a fine Kentucky Gelding, 16 hands high, 8 years old; can beat 3 minutes; warranted.
THE ABOVE HORSES WILL BE ON TRIAL AND EXAMINATION AT ALL TIMES PRIOR TO SALE.
FULL PARTICULARS IN CATALOGUE.
ALSO LIGHT TROTTING OPEN AND TOP WAGON, SULKEY, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, BELLS, ROBES, BLANKETS, &C.
CHAS. C. DUFF, Auctioneer.

AUCTION HOUSE OF ARCH. JOHNSTON
(late Johnston & Van Tassell),
office 57 Liberty street (Evening Post Building).
ARCH. JOHNSTON.
THE HORSE AUCTION BRANCH OF OUR HOUSE, 19 TO 25 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY PLACE.
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
24 to 48 hours' trial on horses warranted sound.
THE STAMP OF OUR HOUSE IS RELIABILITY.

AUCTION HOUSE
OF VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY,
110 and 112 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, near FOURTH AVENUE.
REGULAR SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &C.,
EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 O'CLOCK.
WE GIVE THE PURCHASER of every HORSE that is WARRANTED SOUND or REPRESENTED KIND, 24 to 48 HOURS for trial.
ENTRIES to be made any time previous to sale.

A.—LANDAU, NEARLY NEW, BY WOOD BRO.
LANDAU, in fine order, by J. B. BREWSTER & CO.
LANDAU, in fine order, by J. R. LAWRENCE & CO.
¾ CLARENCE, nearly new, by BREWSTER & CO.
CLARENCE, nearly new, by MINER & STEVENS, and DENTAL CARRIAGE and HARNESS.
CLARENCE, nearly new, by DUNN.
SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY, by J. R. LAWRENCE & CO.
COUPE ROCKAWAY, in good order, by WOOD BRO.
AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, DEC. 15,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
BY VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, AUCTIONEERS,
at the AUCTION MART for HORSES and CARRIAGES, 110 and 112 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, near FOURTH AVENUE.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

A.—MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
LOOK OUT!—————LOOK OUT!
SPEED.————SPEED————SPEED.
WESTERN NEW YORK HORSES.
FIFTEENTH SALE OF
THE FAMOUS MONROE COUNTY
TROTTERS AND ROADSTERS,
AT BARKER & SON'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALL'S,
corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street,
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC 16, AT 11 O'CLOCK.
FIFTEEN HEAD of young green horses that can trot in from 2:40 to 3 minutes.
ALL HIGHLY bred, being the get of Champion, J. J. Crittenden, Toronto Chief, Rip Van Winkle, Niagara Chief, Henry Clay, Ethan Allen, Fox Hunter, Eckler, Clay, Red Dick, &c.
ALL ELEGANT drivers and warranted sound.
FOR FULL descriptions see catalogue.
STOCK NOW on exhibition.
NO POSTPONEMENT and sale positive.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SLEIGHS, CARriages, Sleigh Bells, Robes and Blankets, new and second hand, at popular prices. H. B. WITTY & CO., Nevins, corner Fulton street, Brooklyn.

A.—FOR SALE, $400 CASH, A VERY STYLISH BAY Horse, 15¾ high, 9 years old; trots in 3½; sound and kind; a lady can drive him; a full spring top Wagon, set of single Harness, both as good as new; city built, Lap Robe, Blankets, &c. Call at the office 149 West Thirty-fifth street.

A VERY STYLISH DAPPLE GRAY COUPE HORSE, 16½ hands high, 6 years old; fine driver; warranted sound and kind. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

A.—FOR SALE, FIVE HORSES, FIT FOR FARMER, grocer, express or any business, at a sacrifice; also Wagon and Harness. 376 and 378 Bowery, opposite Fifth street, rear stable.

A BAY PONY BUILT HORSE, ALSO TWO WORK Horses, fit for coal cart, truck, express, butcher, farming, &c., $40, $65, $75; also Wagon, Truck Harness. 10 Chrystie street.

A.—TWO LOW PRICED HORSES, FIT FOR THE country and slow work. No. 207 West Nineteenth street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—SPEED, SPEED AND STYLE.—FOR SALE, THE fast trotting bay Horse Commodore, 15½ hands, 7 years old; warranted sound, kind and without a fault; Commodore is one of the handsomest and most stylish trotting horses in the State; a lady can drive him at his full speed with safety; he was bought last spring by the present owner from Mr. Byington, of Vermont, when he showed in three heats—first, 2:43; second, 2:40; third, 2:42, cost $1,200; will sell this week for $800 cash; no risk to run in buying this horse, as a trial and a warrantee will be given; can have him examined, and if the veterinary surgeon pronounces him unsound the owner will pay the expenses. Inquire at private stable No. 13 Fifteenth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway.

ALBANY SLEIGHS.
Cutters, shifting seats, ponies and three-seaters.
Portland Sleighs,
all styles, both single and two seats, trimmed and untrimmed, at low prices.
A. T. DEMAREST & CO., 628 Broadway.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A GENTLEMAN WILL sell his Turnout low for cash; horse is a handsome bay, sired by Ethan Allen out of a Patchen mare, can trot in 2:40; is 6 years old, 15½ hands; warranted sound and kind; a free and pleasant driver; shifting top Road Wagon and Harness, Sleigh and Robes; sold separately. Private stable 35 East Twelfth st., near University place.

ARCH. JOHNSTON HAS 700 SLEIGHS, 5,000 ROBES, 100 Wagons and 1,000 sets of all varieties of Harness, on commission; must be sold to satisfy advances. Dealers, come and see. 19, 21, 23 and 25 Thirteenth street, near University place.

A.—FOR SALE, CHEAP, TWO PONY BUILT Horses, fit for farmer, milkman, express or any business, at a sacrifice, for want of use. 51 South Fifth avenue.

A.—ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE SIX SEAT Rockaway and one two seat Sleigh; all nearly new, at a sacrifice. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, 109, 111 and 113 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A.—WAGONS NEW AND SECOND HAND, EXPRESS, grocery, business, bakers', butchers', builders', milk depot, delivery and platform spring Wagons, at a sacrifice, at 728 Spring street.

A.—$225. AN ELEGANT LEATHER SHIFTING TOP full spring road Wagon, with pole and shaft, city made; cost $400; it is as good as new, was used about six weeks and has been on storage since; must be sold; a great bargain for cash, as I have no use for it. Call on or address A. W. SNIFFEN, 149 Pine street, Brooklyn, or No. 7 Eighteenth street, one door east of Fifth avenue, New York.

CHESTNUT HORSE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, SEVEN years old; quiet in harness and under the saddle; will be sold low for want of use. Apply at private stable No. 1 East Forty-second street.

ELEGANT ¾ CLARENCE (NEW) FOR HALF ITS value (best city build), to pay advances and charges, at 25 East Thirteenth street, near University place. ARCH JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE—$1,000, A FAST POLE HORSE, BAY, 15¾ hands; has record of 2:17 with running mate; is looking fine and can trot as fast as ever. Address OWNER, 815 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FINE TEAM OF BROWN HORSES, 15½ hands high; can trot in 3½; also a sorrel Horse, 16 hands high; can trot in three minutes and cannot be equalled for style in this city; the above are warranted sound and kind. Inquire at Broadway Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LOT OF GOOD WORK Horses, from 5 to 8 years old; also two good road Horses. Apply at 176 Mercer street.

FOR SALE—CART OR TRUCK HORSE, 16½ HANDS high, 8 years, sound and kind, $75; Canadian Horse, 15 hands high, chunky build, sound and kind, $85, suitable for any business. Inquire for the carman at 348 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—A VALUBLE CANADIAN MARE, 13 hands high, stout built; warranted in every respect except little sore forward; valuable for country. 16 Batavia street, near New Chambers.

HANDMADE HARNESS—HORSE BLANKETS AND Truck Blankets of every style and grade; the largest and cheapest assortment in the city. E. BARTLETT, 64 Warren street, corner College place.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—MORTGAGE Sale.—Will sell Monday, at 10½ o'clock, at livery stable No. 90 East Broadway, one stylish black Horse, fast; one top Road Wagon, nearly new, and one set of single harness.
JOHN T. STEWART, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES.

Clarence.	Landaus.
Coupe.	Landaulet.
Curtain Coach.	Close Coach.
T Cart.	Phaeton Buggy.
Top Wagon.	No Top Wagon.
Cabriolet.	Coupe Rockaway.
Six seat Rockaway.	Four seat Box Wagon.

For sale at bargains, previous to removal to 23 Union square.
BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,
558 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—PORTLAND CUTTERS, ALL STYLES, AT S. MINER & STEVENS', 115 to 121 East Thirteenth st.

SLEIGHS.—PORTLAND CUTTERS, TWO AND FOUR seats, of all styles, at VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S, 110 and 112 East Thirteenth street. Cheapest lot in the city.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGH BELLS—EVERY description, new and second hand; popular prices; Coupe Rockaway, Dog Cart, Coupe, six-seat, elegant Pony sleigh, Cutter.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 634 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, sleighs.—500 sleighs, from $25 upward, cheapest in the world, at ARCH. JOHNSTON'S, 19 to 25 Thirteenth street, near University place.

TO LET—ROOM FOR FOUR HORSES AND THREE carriages; private stable 117 West Eighteenth street. Apply at 91 Fulton street.

TWO DOUBLE TEAMS AND WORK FOR SALE cheap. NEUHOFF, No. 96½ Broad street, or 216 Cherry street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOR CASH, A SECOND hand Cutter Sleigh, in good order; a Portland Pung preferred. Address Mr. MOORE, 461 Cherry street, New York Plaster Works.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COUPE, WITH POLE, for cash. Address, stating price and where it can be seen, A. W. G., box 176 Herald office.

1 COUPE, BY BROOME STREET BREWSTER; 1 fine six-seat Coupe Rockaway, by Adams; 1 Coach, 1 Clarence, 50 second hand Carriages of all styles, by best city makers; Blankets, Harness, Robes, &c.
W. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

2 OVAL HEARSES FOR SALE.—THEY ARE IN perfect order and will be sold cheap. Apply to JAMES GANNOUD, 340 West Forty-second street.

$5.—CLIPPING.—AMERICAN HORSE CLIPPING Machines are now in operation, corner Twenty-fourth street and Lexington avenue. Horses clipped in the best possible manner. J. E. LAWS.

$40 AND $60.—TWO GOOD HORSES AT A SACRIfice; suitable for any business or work; no offer refused, must sell; good top milk Wagon, nearly new, $70. 441 West Seventeenth street.

$100—A BAY HORSE, WARRANTED SOUND AND kind. MOTT'S Livery stables, 119 and 121 West Twenty-third street.

501 SLEIGHS—ALL STYLES, TURN SEATS, Portland, Albany, trotting, pony, shifting seats, six seats. Call and examine at WM. H. GRAY'S, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, AT THE LOWEST RATES—Loans made on Life Policies, Merchandise, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c. NEWMAN LEOPOLD, 80 Nassau street, between Fulton and John.

AT HALF THE USUAL CHARGES—MONEY ADvanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Insurance Policies, &c. No. 79 Nassau street, between Fulton and John streets.
Brokers' Tickets of Diamonds and Watches bought.
W. MACDUFF & CO.

AT JOSEPH SOLOMON & CO.'S, 134 FULTON street, near Nassau.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Plate, Silks, Camels' Hair Shawls, Antiques and Articles of Virtu; established 1850; private office for ladies. Se habla Espanol.

AMERICAN OFFICE.—$75,000 ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewels, Silver, India Shawls, Silks, Laces, valuables, &c. The utmost value loaned, or will buy. Established 1854.
J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise; the same bought and sold. Room 1. HAYMAN LEOPOLD.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces and shawls. Same bought at full value.
L. BERNARD.

1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD BRANCH office, room 3 (parlor for ladies); branch, No. 1,207 Broadway.—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.; same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

BARGAINS.
A fine Diamond Cross, 11 stones, cost...............$700
Will be sold for...............425
A fine Pearl Necklace, cost $200, for...............65
GEO. C. ALLEN, 1,190 Broadway, near Twenty-eighth st.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—A FINE ASSORTment of Diamonds, Watches, Gold and Coral Jewelry, solid Silverware, &c.; old Gold and Silver bought.
LINDO BROS.,
1,207 Broadway, opposite Gilsey House.

NECESSITY COMPELS DISPOSAL OF SOME ELEgant South American Diamonds, owned by lady anxious to leave America; also some Point and Point Applique Laces, wide thread flounce Lace, Fan. Address, immediately, CHRISTMAS, box 200 Herald office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
An extensive stock of Slate and Marble Mantels, Wash Trays and Slate Work of every description.
PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Union square, Fourth avenue and Seventeenth st., N. Y.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES—AN EXTENSIVE stock of Marble and Marbleized Mantels and all other marble work; Marble Turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 154 East Eighteenth street, near Third av.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARBLE and marbleized Mantels; all kinds of Floor Tiling, Monuments, Headstones, Slabs for plumbers and cabinet makers now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S steam Marble Works, No. 217 to 223 West Fifty-first street, near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND WOOD Mantels, rich and elegant designs, at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

A.—

$20

will buy a First Mortgage Premium Bond
of the
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
EVERY BOND
purchased on or before Monday, January 4,
will participate in the
THIRD SERIES DRAWING,
to be held on
JANUARY 4, 1875.
Capital Premium, $100,000.
The proceeds of the sales of these Bonds will be used for the erection of a permanent Exhibition Palace, to be erected on the grounds of the Company, situated on Ninety-eighth to 102d street, from Third to Fourth avenue.
THESE BONDS
will make a splendid Christmas or New Years present, as there is no risk of any loss.
Every Bond will be redeemed with
PREMIUM.
Address for Circulars, full information and Bonds,
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
Financial Agents.
23 PARK ROW, NEW YORK. (P. O. Drawer 29.)

DRY GOODS.

A.—TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS DOLLS
R. H. MACY & CO.
R. H. MACY & CO.
R. H. MACY & CO.
Grand Central Establishment.
BRILLIANT EXHIBITION OF HOLIDAY GOODS.
BRILLIANT EXHIBITION OF HOLIDAY GOODS.
BRILLIANT EXHIBITION OF HOLIDAY GOODS.
In no other establishment in this country yet to be found so large a variety of DOLLS, TOYS and FANCY GOODS.
Our establishment is handsomely decorated and finely stocked throughout with
EVERY VARIETY OF DOLLS' ARTICLES.
FANCY GOODS, DOLLS AND TOYS.
FANCY GOODS, DOLLS AND TOYS.
FANCY GOODS, DOLLS AND TOYS.
All new and fresh, of our own importation, from every desirable manufacturer in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM, NORTH AND SOUTH GERMANY, SWITZERLAND, AUSTRIA, TURKEY, RUSSIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.
In addition to our regular importation of Fancy Goods we have large consignments from manufacturers in London, Berlin and Vienna, with
SPECIAL ORDERS TO SELL.
SPECIAL ORDERS TO SELL.
SPECIAL ORDERS TO SELL.
SPECIAL ORDERS TO SELL.
All the consigned invoices will be sold at just 5 per cent on the cost of importation.
CHINA DEPARTMENT.—We are opening fifty casks of Majolica Ware, playing for the holidays, which we shall offer at our usual low prices. The largest stock in the city.
We are also exhibiting novelties and articles suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS in our
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, TIES, HOSIERY, SMALL WARES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
HATS and CAPS, FURS, PICNIC DEPARTMENT.
HOUSEFURNISHING, CONFECTIONERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE,
BOOKS and STATIONERY, KID GLOVES, PERFUMERY, DRESS TRIMMINGS, WORSTED EMBROIDERIES.
In FRENCH SLIPPER PATTERNS, direct from Paris, we are now offering the best assortment by far we have ever shown.
THE MASQUERADE DOLL PARTY of Miss Flora La Forge, and the DOLL CROQUET PARTY ON THE LAWN, playing for the prize Silver Ball and Mallet, can be seen daily in the Fourteenth street show windows.
Our establishment will remain OPEN EVENINGS as follows:—
OPEN EVENINGS for the week commencing MONDAY, December 14, and ending SATURDAY, December 19, until 9:30 P. M.
OPEN EVENINGS, for CHRISTMAS WEEK, as late as will be convenient for the public. The establishment will be brilliantly illuminated, outside and in, every evening.
Parties buying to sell again, MANAGERS of FAIRS and INSTITUTIONS wishing to purchase for the holidays, will find this an excellent opportunity before the rush commences. Goods selected for the holidays now will be carefully packed and delivered at any time desired. Descriptive catalogues ready, sent by mail or furnished by the superintendent upon application. Goods shipped and delivered free in the city, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Particular attention to orders by mail. Goods packed and shipped for any part of the country. No charge for packing.
FOURTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS

A.—
NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.
Empress Cloths,
Cashmeres,
Merinoes,
Serges,
Calicoes, &c., &c.,
cut in dress lengths for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner Nineteenth street.

A SUPERB CAMELS' HAIR SHAWL FOR SALE.—Price $850, cost $1,500. Address SHAWL, box 137 Herald Uptown Branch office.

LACE CURTAINS, &C.
IMMENSE BARGAINS, SOLD TO PAY ADVANCES.
REAL LACE CURTAINS from $7 50 to $20 per pair, worth double the money; GUIPURE and APPLIQUE from $5 per pair; NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS from $2 per pair. NOTTINGHAM and Swiss Lace from 25c. per yard to the finest imported. Lace and Holland Window Shades, Patent Cornices, fit any window. Lambrequins, Draperies and Trimmings of every description.

CARPETS
of all kinds, OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATTINGS, MATS, &c. It will pay parties wishing the above goods to call at
SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
GREAT CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
Nos. 183 and 185 Sixth avenue,
one door below Thirteenth street.

OPENING.—SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, 914 Broadway, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.
GRAND DISPLAY OF FASHIONS.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
JUST RECEIVED.
Patterns with CLOTH MODELS of them READY. PATTERNS FITTED TO THE FORM, WARRANTED perfect.
Open until 9 P. M. THIS WEEK. Our magazine is mailed.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

AT MRS. MYERS', 22 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, between University place and Fifth avenue, useful Holiday Presents, Ladies' Dress Caps, Misses' and Children's Hats, Caps and Bonnets, in every variety. Mourning Bonnets made to order.

LADIES, SOMETHING NEW—A PARISIAN DRESSmaker, late forewoman at Worth's establishment, Paris, will cut, baste and make ladies' and children's dresses, originating styles, new and old, at Mme. WARD'S Emporium, 347 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. Superior work.

EUROPE.

W. BLOECKER, BREMEN, GERMANY,
Exporter of Palatine Flour,
manufactured of the very best produce, without acids and mixtures.
Purity warranted.
Snow white color.
Cheap price.
Samples and price list sent post free.
Apply to W. BLOECKER, Bremen, 32 Obern street, Bremen, Germany.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—B. AND N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With a view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing the meridian 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA..Wed., Dec. 16 | JAVA..........Wed., Dec. 30
*RUSSIA.....Wed., Dec. 23 | PARTHIA......Wed., Jan. 6
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, 111 Broadway (Trinity Building).
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAMSHIP LINE.
NEW YORK TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT.
The steamers of this line will sail from pier 13 East River as follows:—
CORNWALL, Captain Stamper..........December 19
GREAT WESTERN, Captain Windham..........
Cabin passage, $70; intermediate, $45; steerage, $30, currency; excursion tickets, $130.
Apply to the agent, 70 South street.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From piers 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
HELVETIA.Dec. 19 11 A. M. | THE QUEEN......Jan. 2 12 M.
ERIN.......Dec. 26 3 A. M. | ————...............Jan. 9
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE.
Cabin Passage, $60, $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced prices. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT, Reculoux..........Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Jan. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine),
First Cabin, $125; Second, $75; Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travellers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde built iron steamships will sail from New York as follows:—
SCHILLER, Captain Thomas..........December 15
LESSING, Captain Tousbury..........December 29
from Eagle Line pier, foot of First street, Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
Cabin—First saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold; Steerage, $24, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency.
For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 South William street.
For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, 113 Broadway.

MOST DIRECT AND ECONOMICAL ROUTE TO Holland, Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland, &c., via ROTTERDAM.
Steamer ROTTERDAM..........December 24
Steamer W. A. SHOLTEN..........January 7
These beautiful steamers, carrying the United States mail to the Netherlands, are well known for the regularity of their trips. Rates of passage low.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
General Agents. 50 Broadway.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S LINE for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
CIMBRIA..........Dec. 17 | THURINGIA......Dec. 31
FRISIA..........Dec. 24 | WESTPHALIA......Jan. 7
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in England, Scotland and Wales:—
First Cabin, upper saloon, gold..........$100
First Cabin, lower saloon, gold..........60
Steerage, currency..........24
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
61 Broad street, New York. 61 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Tuesday
from pier 46 North River.
WYOMING, Captain Guard..........Dec 22, at 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Captain Freeman..........Jan. 5.
Cabin, intermediate and steerage at low rates.
Prepaid tickets at lowest rates.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
REPUBLIC..........December 19, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC..........January 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........January 9, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC..........January 16, at 12 noon.
OCEANIC..........January 23, at 7 A. M.
From the White Star docks, pier 52 North River.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; Steerage at low rates.
Saloon staterooms, smoking rooms and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt, thus combining safety, speed and comfort.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
from Company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, New York.
CALIFORNIA....Sat., Dec. 19 | ETHIOPIA....Sat., Jan. 26
VICTORIA......Sat., Dec. 26 | UTOPIA......Sat., Jan. 9
Rates of passage, payable in gold:—
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $60, $65 and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steamship HANSA, Captain T. Klugkist, will sail on Saturday, December 19, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Second street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship ODER, Captain K. von Oterendorp, on Saturday, December 26.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN,
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW YORK.......Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, Jan. 16, 1875, at noon.
Cabin passage, $50, $60 and $75, gold.
Steerage to and from all points at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, 33 Broadway and pier 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange, office 86 South street.—Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and Passage Certificates, by steamship and sailing packets, issued at lowest rates. Apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA—CHEAPEST PASSAGE OFFICE in New York; steamers every day; Drafts at lowest rates on England, Ireland and Scotland. Northern Hotel, corner Cortlandt and West streets.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
Steamers leave pier 42 North River, New York, as follows:—
COLON, Captain Z. L. Tanner, December 19, 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. Gray, January 2, 12 noon.
And every alternate Saturday, connecting with all steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:—
VASCO DE GAMA..........December 26
For freight or passage or further information apply at the company's office, on wharf, foot of Canal street, New York. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
For San Francisco,
via
Straits of Magellan.
The magnificent steamship
CITY OF TOKIO,
5,000 tons burden,
will be despatched as above on or about
Wednesday, December 16, 1874,
from pier foot of Canal street, North River, New York.
For freight or passage or other information please apply on wharf.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
Rufus Hatch, Managing Director.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL SS. LINE.—Steamers leave pier 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW YORK..........Thursday, Dec. 17
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Dec. 24
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CUBA..........Tuesday, Jan. 5
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first class steamships will sail at 3 P. M. from pier 13 North River, foot of Cedar street, for Havana, direct, as follows:—
COLUMBUS, E. O. Reed..........Tuesday, Dec. 22
CRESCENT CITY, F. S. Curtis..........Thursday, Dec. 31
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
McKellar, Luling & Co., Agents in Havana.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
The steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS, Captain H. S. Quick, from pier 36 North River, foot of North Moore street, on Saturday, December 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, pier 36 North River.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship CORTES, Captain Freeman, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, December 19, at 3 P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aranzas Wharf, Brazos, Santiago, St. Louis and Mobile. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to
CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail. Steamer CITY OF AUSTIN, Captain Eldridge, will leave pier 20, East River, on Saturday, December 19, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and Houston and Texas Central Railroads, at lowest rates. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., 6 Bowling Green.

SOUTHERN LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The following new and first class steamers will sail every Wednesday at 3 P. M. from pier 20 East River:—
CITY OF HOUSTON, Captain Daving..........Dec. 16
CARONDELET, Captain Nickerson..........Dec. 23
CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Evans..........Dec. 30
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Captain Pennington..........Jan. 6
Freights received daily. Through rates to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aranzas Wharf, Brazos Santiago and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane.

CROMWELL STEAMSHIP LINE FOR PORTLAND, Me.—Steamship GEO. WASHINGTON leaves every Wednesday and the GEO. CROMWELL every Saturday, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 9 North River, connecting at Portland with principal railroads and steamers for the interior and the East. Through rates. Freight received. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Passage, including stateroom and meals, $8.
Apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West street.

NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND—OLD Dominion Steamship Company—steamers leave for above ports from pier 37 North River, foot of Beach street, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M. Also intermediate steamers.
Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points in the interior.
Also, steamer for Lewes, Del., and all points in Delaware and eastern Maryland, every Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M.
Office, corner Fulton and Greenwich streets.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT and Fall River.—The steamers of the NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY leave pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Through tickets sold at all principal hotels in the city.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The Great Trunk Line
and United States Mail Route.
Trains leave New York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:—
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia), 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular, at 8:10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:10, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7 and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7 and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50 and 5:40 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 6, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:10 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4 and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:35 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 3:15, 5:10 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:35, 8:40, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:30, 7:40, 8:40 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, 526 and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND PROVIdence.—Steamers NARRAGANSETT, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and STONINGTON, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from pier 33 North River, foot of Jay street, at 4 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

A.— A. A. A.
NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY
are running hourly EXCURSION TRIPS from Whitehall street, foot of Broadway, for New Brighton, Snug Harbor, West Brighton, Port Richmond and ELM PARK, from 6:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M. daily; Sundays every two hours, from 8:30 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, German taught day and evening. Ladies' Department. Telegraphy taught practically, with instruments, in one quarter.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 1,193 Broadway, gentlemen, ladies and boys learn business writing, bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c., practically, as used in the best New York houses. Each pupil, young or old, receives private lessons and learns more in one quarter than in years in classes. Evening pupils also have special lessons.

A FRENCH LADY, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED as a teacher of languages and music, educated in the best London recommendations, desires to give lessons in private families, schools or families. Address M. M., No. 35 South Fifth avenue.

FURNITURE.

A.—WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR Furniture, Carpets and Bedding, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 and 157 Chatham street. An immense stock and low prices.

A MAGNIFICENT TURKISH PARLOR SUIT—COST $450, for $125; do., reps and haircloth, $35; rosewood Pianoforte, cost $550, for $90; Carpets, 50 cents per yard. Private residence 21 East 20th street, near Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL THEIR ELEGANT Steinway & Sons' Pianoforte at a sacrifice; a brilliant toned, 7¼ octave, richly carved, four round rosewood case, full iron frame, overstrung bass, agraffe, all improvements, printed guarantee still for years, cost $975, for $250. N. B.—Stool, Cover, Box for shipping free. Call three days, private residence 210 West 21st street.

A.—ATTENTION!—WANTED, $20,000 WORTH OF SECond hand Furniture and Carpets, to supply houses for the holidays. Call on or address Mr. ABRAHAMS, 274 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-sixth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPing, will sell magnificent Parlor Suits, cost $400, to $150; Turkish Suit, $100; rep Suit, $40; magnificent Chamber suit, with Dressing Case, cost $300, for $100; walnut Suit, $60; carpet, Bookcase, Etageres, Buffet, Library, Parlor and Extension Tables, &c., 40c. on the dollar. Remember the number, upstairs. 163 West 21st st.

A PRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE COMPELS A PRIvate family to dispose of their entire Household Furniture; Parlor Suits, cost $600, for $200; do., $175; Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Carved and Painted Suits, Curtains, Carpets, library and dining Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, &c. Call at private residence, 358 West Twenty-third street.

AUCTION ROOMS, 39 EAST THIRTEENTH street.—Furniture, Mattresses, Pianos, Library Tables, Parlor Suits, Bedroom Sets, Extension Tables, Galvanic Battery, Mirrors, Sofa Beds, both second hand and new, at private sale at auction prices.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING FOR Europe, will sell for immediate cash—Parlor Suit, in satin, cost $600, for $200; do., $150; 7⅓ octave Steinway & Son's Pianoforte, cost $800, $300; Library and Dining Furniture; Bedroom Sets, with dressing case, $65, $125; Bedsteads, Mattresses, rep suit, $35; plush, $60; haircloth Suits; Carpets, 40c. per yard; Kitchen Furniture, fine Paintings, Bronzes, &c. N. B.—Must positively be sold. Remember, we advertised in Sunday's Herald. Private residence 310 West 31st st. Call three days.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNIture and Bedding at lowest cash prices, at O'FARRELL'S, 410 Eighth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets; payments taken weekly or monthly.

ALL THE CONTENTS OF FRENCH'S NEW HOTEL, corner Cortlandt and Church streets, will be sold by auction to highest bidder, Tuesday, December 15, at 10½ o'clock. See Auction advertisement.

A MAGNIFICENT LATEST STYLE; SATIN BROcade Parlor Suit, cost $350, for $135; Marie Antoinette, $125; buffet suit, $75; Grand Square Pianoforte, $225; brocatel and reps Parlor Suits, $30, $40 and $25; Turkish Chairs, chamber, library, dining furniture, Carpets, &c., a sacrifice. Residence 103 West Twenty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF FINE FURNIture, Pianos, &c., at FAVOR'S, 13 East Fourteenth street, near Delmonico's. See Auctions. Also Furniture at private sale.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.—$250,000 WORTH OF Furniture now offered at our immense wareroom 25 per cent cheaper than any other house in the city; Parlor Suits, 7 pieces, $45, and Chamber Suits, 9 pieces, $22. A choice assortment of Carpets—Velvet, Body Brussels, tapestry Ingrain, at greatly reduced prices; Oilcloths, Window Shades, lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Mats, Matting, &c. D. KELLY, successor to H. O'Farrell, 510, 512, 514 and 516 Eighth avenue.

CARPETS.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES; THE entire wholesale stock offered at retail until January 1. Prices low. J. W. DIMICK, 268 and 270 Canal street, just east of Broadway.

GOOD SECOND HAND AND MISFIT CARPETS, ALL sizes, rich patterns and fine qualities English Brussels, tapestry and Ingrain; very cheap, at the old place, 112 Fulton street, side entrance.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

A.—FORTY-SECOND STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST of Fifth avenue, an exceedingly desirable, well arranged and built, 21-foot, frescoed, high stoop brown stone Dwelling for sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 31 East Seventeenth street or 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE ENGLISH BASEMENT House, four story, brown stone; near Fifth avenue, above Forty-second street; price $32,000; terms easy; folio 181.
HOLM BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, on Seventy-fourth street, a few feet from Fifth avenue; grand location; terms easy; possession immediately. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

$5,600.—FOR SALE, THREE STORY AND BASEMENT Philadelphia brick House, near Fourth avenue and Ninety-second street; bargain; owner wants money. SQUIER'S, 1,336 Third avenue.

WE SELL AND EXCHANGE REAL ESTATE.—Leave description: no charge unless a sale or exchange is effected through us.
C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 163 Fulton street.

East Side.

A BARGAIN IN THIRD AVENUE PROPERTY.—The northeast corner of Eighty-second street, fronting 32 feet on avenue by 100 feet on street. Apply to JOHN C. WILSON, on the premises.

A POSITIVE BARGAIN IF APPLIED FOR AT once—A four story brick Tenement House, east side, below Thirtieth street. Price $8,500.
JOHN S. PIERCE, 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—118 EAST FORTY-FIFTH STREET. A four story brown stone front House, 25x50x100 feet deep. Apply to JOHN W. RITCH, Architect, 58 Ann st.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY.
For sale or to rent, the Stores 78 and 80 Broad street, and 14, 16 and 18 Marketfield street, occupied for many years by S. N. Pike & Co., 52 feet front on Broad street by 215 feet deep and right of way to Stone street, and 75 feet wide on Marketfield street by 70 feet deep; the whole covered by substantial buildings. Possession May 1, 1875. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

TENEMENT HOUSE FOR SALE—WILL BE SOLD cheap. Address J. S., in care of Wm. Hoeflich, 206 Broome street.

West Side.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP HOUSE, LARGE THREE story high stoop, No. 227 West Twenty-fifth street, in fine condition, just painted and repaired; plumbing renewed; bath, gas fixtures, brick furnace, &c.; price $15,000, half cash, or would lease for three or five years at $1,500.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 69 West Twenty-third street.

THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE, WITH all the improvements and the adjoining Lot, for sale; $12,000 for all; easy terms.
JAMES GANNOUD, 340 West Forty-second street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

ON FIRST PLACE, BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO rent, furnished, a fine three story and basement high stoop brown stone House; all improvements; perfect order; elegantly furnished; will be sold cheap, with or without Furniture, or will be rented very low to a small responsible family; immediate possession. Inquire of RUSSELL & MILES, Real Estate Brokers, 313 Court street, Brooklyn.

STORE ON A CORNER, BROWN STONE, FLOORS and Basements, with stable, 7 stalls, all first class, on one of the best business streets down town; opportunity seldom offered, as owner wants capital for his patent's business. Address A. B., Herald Brooklyn Branch office.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

SPLENDID NEW BRICK TWO STORY AND BASEMENT House, good neighborhood, 20 minutes' walk from Cortlandt street ferry, four lines cars (steam cars 7 minutes), $33 50 per month; also four Rooms, Twelfth street, New Jersey avenue, Second Floor, 50 feet, house $12 per month, five minutes' walk from ferry; also six Rooms, second floor, Brooklyn, 10 minutes' walk from ferry, four lines cars, $16. Inquire at 71 Liberty street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A FACTORY AND WATER POWER; ALSO SIX RUN French Burr Stones, 4 feet, all complete; also one of Dodge's Crushers, cheap. J. E. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, Orange county, N. Y.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITES AND WATER Fronts, for manufactories, &c., on the property of Steinway & Sons, at Astoria, comprising 400 acres of land, with 4,000 feet of water front on the East River, opposite 120th street, New York; also vacant Lots at $300 to 400, and finished frame and brick Houses, from $3,000 to $4,000, on easy terms; also Money Loaned on Mortgage to those wishing to build houses. Steinway & Sons' sawmill, iron foundry and machine shop have been erected and are in full operation, and their large piano manufactory will be removed to the premises. Call on or address STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—THE OLD VANDEWATER Hotel, South Oyster Bay, L. I., the famous resort of sportsmen. Part of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage; possession immediately.
REYNOLDS, 133 Ninth street, Williamsburg.

STORE TO LET—ON THE MAIN STREET, FEW doors from the Post office; splendid opening for a boot and shoe business. Address box 463 Plainfield (N. J.) Post office.

WOODSIDE—(COTTAGE STREET) 35 MINUTES BY Chambers or Twenty-third street ferry; cottage mostly furnished; piano, sewing machine; 7 rooms, cellar, well, cistern; all housekeeping necessaries; $27 monthly; good chance. B. GAIL.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A POSITIVE SACRIFICE FOR CASH, IF PROMPT.—Elegant private Residence, stone front; all improvements; good order; 100 foot street; near the Park; will exchange. WILLIAM H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

DINING SALOON.—WANTED, A DINING SALOON, Restaurant or Hotel, in exchange for a Residence at Rutherfurd Park; Farm or lots, near depot; or would rent furnished. Address HOTEL, box 161 Herald Uptown Branch office.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS IN NEW JERSEY AND A House in Greenpoint for a Store and Stock; a shoe store preferred. GEORGE GARDNER, 371 Pearl st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—THREE BRICK BUILDINGS, 128, 130, 132 JANE street, 66x90 feet, to let for packing or storage business; moderate rent; immediate possession.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A STORE TO LET—ON THE CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH street and Seventh avenue.

A.—STORES, STORES TO RENT ON WEST SIDE, suitable for almost any business; rent $25 per month and upward. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET—ON VESEY, Barclay and Leonard streets, Broadway block.
Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS,
No. 30 Vesey street, room 6.

LOFTS, WITH STEAM POWER TO LET—ON FIRST avenue, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets; also 200 feet water front for sale or to lease. J. M. KOEHLER, 185 Chatham street, corner New Bowery.

TO LET—BASEMENT 501 SIXTH AVENUE, CORNER Thirtieth street, suitable for barber shop, oyster saloon, boot and shoe shop or plumbing.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AN EXQUISITELY FURNISHED, FINISHED AND built new, 23 foot high stoop stone Dwelling, just west of Fifth avenue and St. Thomas' church, to let low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 31 East Seventeenth street or 11 Pine street.

Unfurnished.

A.—THE FOUR STORY HOUSE 23 AMITY STREET can now be had for $125 per month; rent was $225; will be let for business if required. Seen from 10 to 11, mornings.

A COSEY THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—$800; will take less to a good tenant; west side.
Mr. SMITH, Frankfort House, 252 William street.

HOUSE TO LET—315 WEST NINETEENTH STREET; in good order, with all modern improvements; possession at once. Apply to J. M. GANO, 40 West Twenty-fourth street, or No. 313, next door.

238 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR NINETEENTH street.—House to let, in good order, with modern improvements; rent low.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM IN A PRIVATE family for a gentleman. 13 Waverley place.

AT 38 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE—Elegant Rooms furnished or partially furnished; first class location; terms very moderate; references exchanged.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM FOR HOUSEKEEPING to let, $5; front Parlor, $7. 29 Washington square, southwest corner Waverley place.

A FEW LARGE AIRY ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, to let, without Board; house private; has all modern improvements, and convenient to Coleman House and other restaurants. 30 West Twenty-seventh street.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN A PRIVATE family, with gas and fire; suitable for one or two. Apply at 15 Morton street.

A COMFORTABLE ROOM OR A ROOM AND BEDroom, furnished, in a family of two persons, suitable for a lady wishing to live quiet and retired. 131 West Fourth street.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; terms moderate. Call all the week. No. 449 Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh street.

AT 52 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, en suite or separately, to gentlemen only, without board. References exchanged.

FIVE ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, WITH EVERY convenience for housekeeping, at No. 9 Jones street, near Sixth avenue and Fourth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, for gentlemen, without board, in the first class house 656 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

TWO ROOMS—FURNISHED, WITH ALL CONVENIENCES for housekeeping; gas, bath; private house; rent low. No. 4 Morton street, near Bleecker.

TO LET—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, HANDSOMELY furnished Parlor Floor, with one or two Bedrooms, Kitchen, &c.; gas, bath, hot and cold water; handy to all west side cars. 252 West Forty-ninth street.

5TH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—A QUIET FAMILY have fine Rooms on second floor in a full width, neat house; terms moderate to permanent parties. 45 West [illegible] street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

23 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET—IN A PRIVATE family, Parlor and Bedrooms on second and third floors, elegantly furnished, without board.

34TH STREET, NO. 164.—PARLORS TO RENT; also Rooms for families; single Rooms for gentlemen; very moderate terms; references exchanged.

54 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, First or Second Floor, furnished or unfurnished; First Floor suitable for a doctor, cheap on lease.

59 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A WIDOW lady, having no encumbrance, will let a nicely furnished front Room to a gentleman of means.

117 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNION square.—Furnished Rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen.

145 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET.—LARGE SIZE single Room, on parlor floor, for two gentlemen; handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom on first floor; house first class; terms moderate.

157 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Room on third floor, front, without board; gas, fire, water, bath, closet, &c.; also fourth floor front Room; references.

173 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of Rooms on Parlor floor, sunny exposure; also two hall Rooms on third floor; best of references required and given; family small; terms moderate.

417 FOURTH AVENUE.—A NICELY FURNISHED Parlor suitable for housekeeping or privilege of kitchen, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; terms $6 per week.

495 BROOME STREET, THREE BLOCKS WEST of Broadway.—A nicely furnished Room and Bedroom to let, to gentlemen or man and wife for housekeeping; also a small Bedroom, to one or two men; rent low.

1,250 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTY-SECOND street.—Handsomely furnished, all new, front and back Parlor; also other Rooms; two hall Rooms, with fire, gas and hot bath; for gentlemen and gentlemen and wives; central location; near restaurants.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, THE UPPER PART OF House 245 West Forty-ninth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, consisting of dining room, reception room, kitchen and four bedrooms, bathroom; hot and cold water, stationary tubs and every modern convenience. May be seen between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M. Ring bell twice.

1 WHOLE FLOOR OF FIVE (THREE LARGE AND two hall) rooms, including bathroom, on second floor, or would let them in Suits; house has every convenience, location Murray Hill. Address box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

A FIRST STORY FLAT WANTED—IN A GOOD neighborhood, between Fourteenth and Fortieth streets; corner preferred; must be where there are few other tenants and few children. Address, for two days, FLAT WANTED, box 211 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A nicely furnished Room, with fire and gas, without board; cleanliness indispensable; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address H. E., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A BEDROOM WITH privilege of bath and sitting room, with a Protestant family, where no other boarders or lodgers are kept, and within convenient distance to Chambers street and College place. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, J., box 3,895 Post office.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, A ROOM, with ample closets and stationery water, in a respectable private family; location between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets and Fifth and Seventh avenues; state terms, which must be moderate. Address J. and E., box 135 Herald Uptown Branch office.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ART SALE.

By order of W. A. Brewer, Esq., Executor.

A large collection of Paintings, from the estate of the late John G. Vose, Esq., Montrose, N. J.

Embracing examples by Cropsey, Sommer, Eglan, Talbot, W. M. Brown, Rondel, Meyerheim, Englehard, Van Seben, Hope, Williamson, W. T. Richards, Webb, Count de Bylandt, McCord and more than 150 others.

Also a large number of Paintings and Water Colors from the estate of the late E. H. Matthews and other private owners.

The whole now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, and to be sold by auction on TUESDAY, December 15, and following Evenings, at 7:30 o'clock.
Sale at the Art Rooms, 817 Broadway.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

A.—JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, Furniture, Merchandise and Fine Arts Salesroom, 37 Nassau street.
Real Estate Department, 21 Park row, New York.
On TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom 37 Nassau street,
VERY ATTRACTIVE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF MARBLE CLOCKS, BRONZES, Fancy Articles, Jewelry, Camel's Hair Shawls, Chinese Fans, Cabinets, Workboxes, Glove Boxes, Writing Desks, &c.

A.—EDWARD PETTINGER, AUCTIONEER.
EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF FIRST CLASS FURNITURE, contained in FRENCH'S NEW HOTEL, consisting of new black walnut Furniture of every description, splendid Bedding, long curled hair Mattresses, live geese feather Pillows and Bolsters, linen Sheets, Pillowcases, Blankets, Spreads, Comforters, &c.; black walnut Chairs, dining oak Chairs, &c.; everything new.
BILLIARD ROOM.
Four elegant Tables, Kavanagh & Decker's make, all complete; spring Settees, &c.
BARROOM.
Elegant marble and black walnut Bars, round and square Tables, Chairs, Bar Fixtures, Glassware, Liquors, Cigars, &c.
OFFICE.
Marble-top Counters, glass front office Desks, American Steam Company Iron Safe, Chalmers' Annunciator Clocks and everything appertaining to first class hotel office.
DINING ROOM,
consists of Silverware, Glassware, Linen, Tables, Chairs and everything complete.
KITCHEN.
Crockery, Copperware, Tinware, Steam Tables and Utensils of every description.
To be sold, without reserve, on TUESDAY, December 15, at 10½ o'clock.
Rain or shine sale positive.
28 Cortlandt street, corner New Church street.
By order of F. E. LICHTENSTEIN.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY, BY E. D. BAILEY, Auctioneer, office 50 East Fourth street.
In the District Court of the United States for the Southern district of New York. } In bankruptcy.
In the matter of Philip Rein, bankrupt.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above named bankrupt, hereby gives notice that in consequence of the United States Marshal having been dispossessed of the store under the Fifth Avenue Hotel, formerly occupied by the said Philip Rein, he has taken the store 764 Broadway, three doors below A. T. Stewart's, where he will sell at public auction, by E. D. Bailey, Auctioneer, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th days of December, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and each succeeding day until all is sold, the stock of goods belonging to the above mentioned estate, consisting of Watches, elegant sets of Jewelry, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Seal Rings, Buttons, Studs, French Clocks, Bronzes, Silverware, a large assortment of superior Plated Ware, gold-headed Canes, &c.; also all the Fixtures now in the store under the Fifth Avenue Hotel, including the Regulators and the large Clock in front of the store. Notice of the time for selling the fixtures will be given in a future advertisement.
By order of
MATTHEW VASSAR CABLE, Assignee.

AT SOMERVILLE'S AUCTION MART, 74 UNIVERSITY place.
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LACE CURTAINS, &C.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at his salesroom, 74 University place, a general assortment of Bedroom, Parlor and Library Furniture, handsome cut and engraved Glassware, lace Curtains, &c. Full particulars in time.

AUCTION SALE.—THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant private residence 210 West 21st st., near 7th av., handsome and useful Household Furniture, two elegant Pianofortes, Decker & Bros.' 7 octave; Steinway & Son's 7⅓ octave four round; fine Oil Painting, Bronzes.
Parlor Suits, Marie Antoinette and Princess styles, covered in "damask satin" and brocatel; inlaid Centre and Card Tables, bronze Clock, French plate Mirrors, lace Curtains, Library and ecretaire Bookcases, handsome dwarf Bookcase, Library Tables, Turkish Suit in satine, Turkish Lounges, Easy Chairs, Writing Desks, rosewood, walnut Bedroom sets, with Dressing Cases; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, 31 hair and spring Mattresses, rep, plush and haircloth Suits, Extension Tables, Buffet, Dining Chairs, Silverware, Crockery, Hall stands, 29 Brussels and ingrain Carpets, kitchen Furniture, &c. N. B.—Sale positive. Take 7th or 8th av. cars. Competent men to pack and ship goods, city or country. ROBERT C. CAHIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.—HENRY ZINN, AUCTIONEER, sells over $20,000 worth of elegant Household Furniture, contents of private residence 21 East 20th street, near Broadway, to be sold this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, in lots to suit, viz.:—Bedroom and Parlor Suits, 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, Bedsteads, lace Curtains, Oil Paintings, Clock, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Lounges, Sheets, Quilts; also Dining Room, Kitchen and Basement Furniture, &c.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
Over $15,000 worth and over 475 lots handsome household Furniture, Carpets, Pianoforte, this (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, at the four story mansion 105 West Twenty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue, by order of W. Richert, Esq.:—Parlors—Magnificent Grand Duchess, Marie Antoinette style and Turkish Parlor Suits, covered in satin brocade and reps; grand square rosewood Pianoforte, Curtains, Mirrors, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, Library, Sitting Room Suits, in reps and haircloths; Dining, Basement Furniture, &c. Goods delivered and packed for purchasers.
J. KRAEMER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE AT THE ELEGANT five story brown stone mansion, 120 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.
THIS (Monday) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Steinway & Sons and Dunham Pianofortes, magnificent inlaid marquetary Centre Tables, rich imported Bronzes, Curtains; velvet, Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Jardinieres, gilt Tables, Secretary and Dwarf Bookcase, 500 volumes of choice Books, Turkish Chairs and Suits, magnificent inlaid French walnut Chamber Suits, Dressing Cases, Bedsteads, Bureaus, spring and hair Mattresses, &c.; Dining Room Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs covered in leather, Dinner and Tea Sets, solid and silver plated Ware, &c.; basement and kitchen Furniture; over 300 lots by catalogue.
H. F. McDONNELL, Auctioneer.

BOWE & HILLIER, AUCTIONEERS.—MORTGAGE sale on Monday, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock, at 124 Bleecker street, corner of Wooster street—the entire Stock and elegant Barroom Fixtures, with Lease of the above Liquor Store.
JOHN H. HILLIER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ART—

WATER COLORS.

WM. H. FANNING & CO., of { 820 Broadway, New York, 234 Fulton street, Brooklyn, 30 Maddox street, London, 83 Montagne de la Cour, Brussels,

Will offer to the public of New York their superb collection of Water Colors collected during the past summer direct from the studios of the artists in London, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, The Hague, Dusseldorf, Munich and Rome. The pictures were personally selected by Mr. William H. Fanning from the folios of the artists, and purchased at exceedingly low prices compared with similar works heretofore offered in the American market, and we are prepared to put the entire collection up at auction entirely without reserve or limit.

In the collection will be found fine examples of the English, French, Belgian, Italian and Spanish schools of landscape, marine, architectural, flower, fruit and genre painting, that have never been excelled in any one collection in this country, embracing fine specimens of the following eminent artists:—

T. F. Wainwright,	Rossi,
T. L. Rowbotham,	Simmonetti,
Edward Richardson,	Detti,
J. Drummond,	Douvier,
Paul Murry,	Saunier,
T. C. Dibden,	Brissot,
C. Pearson,	G. Washington,
Cruickshank,	Marohn,
J. Price,	Pattini,
C. McArthur,	Didioni,
Bernard Evans,	Jotani,
H. E. Hobson,	Pessina,
A. Claxton,	Langlin,
George Clare,	Trozzini,
A. Prout,	Lanjalley,
A. Cox,	De Beaumont,
J. Syer, Jr.,	De Langpre,
J. Salmon,	J. le Casse,
G. J. Knox,	Durand Leroy,
Charles Taylor,	Mignot,
T. F. Collier,	Jamie,
Edwin Ellis,	Campi,
George Hall,	Zennori,
L. Andrews,	Meneghini,
M. Grant,	Petrocinta,
E. Lait,	Mentegonini,
E. Earp,	Levovati,
J. Marks,	Langley,
J. Faulkner,	F. O. C. Darley,
W. Craig,	Spicafico,
Compte Calix,	And many others.

The above are all elegantly framed and mounted.

Ladies are especially invited to visit the Exhibition.

The whole to be sold at auction on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 16, 17, 18 and 19, at the Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty street, at 12 o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK,
Auctioneer.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER—SELLS, this day, commencing at 2 o'clock, at 301 Bleecker street, and continue every day until sold, large stock of Toys, Goods, Fancy Articles, Holiday Presents, &c.

CHAS. PEYSER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, 38 Catharine street, a lot of Household Furniture, Carpets, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, &c.; thereafter the contents of a Hardware Store, consisting of Shovels, Locks, Hatchets, Hammers, Cutlery, Platform and a lot of other Scales, 3 Showcases, Safe, &c.; also, to pay storage, 1 Billiard Table, complete, and 1 Bagatelle Table, without reserve.

CROCKERY AND HOLIDAY GOODS.—HENRY LOTZ, Auctioneer, sells on Monday, December 14, at 11 o'clock, white granite, Glassware, Dolls, lava Cuspadors, &c. William Anderson, 10 College place.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE, BY C. D. FAVOR, Auctioneer.—M. E. FAVOR, 13 East Fourteenth street, near Delmonico's, will sell, on Tuesday, December 15, at 11 A. M., by order of Matt. H. Hewins, attorney for mortgagee, fine Furniture, Piano, &c. Particulars Tuesday A. M.

F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—ON THURSDAY, DEcember 17, rich and elegant Household Furniture, Oil Paintings, real Bronzes, rich lace and brocade Curtains and Cornices, superior Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, &c. Will be on exhibition on Tuesday and Wednesday. Details on Wednesday morning.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE PAINTINGS,
ROSEWOOD PIANO, MIRRORS, CLOCKS, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.,
ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
at Voornis' Buildings, Broadway, corner of Fifty-eighth street,
entrance in Fifty-eighth street,
comprising the contents of the first flat, recently furnished, and all in splendid order.
PARLOR CONTAINS—Velvet Carpet, rosewood 7 octave Piano, Parlor suit, in tan satin; rosewood Centre Tables, corner Stands, Reception Chairs, Mirrors, Clocks, Bronzes, Vases, lace Curtains, satin Lambrequins and Cornices; also
VERY VALUABLE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS BY Verbeckhoven, Bodemans, Grunaux, Van Hove, Musin, Van Den Berg, Van Kuyk, Robert Henry Roe, Sontag, &c.
DINING ROOM—Velvet Carpet, extension Table, lace and damask Curtains, China, Glass and Silver Ware, &c., &c.
CHAMBERS CONTAIN—Body Brussels Carpets, walnut Chamber Suits, fine Beds, Bedding, hair and spring Mattresses, &c., &c., together with the usual kitchen Furniture and Utensils, offering a fine opportunity to purchasers.

HENRY D. MINER, AUCTIONEER (late Henry H. Leeds & Miner). Established 1847.
Salesroom 105 Duane street.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 14,
at 10½ o'clock, at private residence
NO. 245 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND EIGHTH AVENUE,
Handsome Household Furniture, Mirrors, Japanese Goods, Curios, &c., &c., the property of a family going abroad, as follows:—English Brussels and three-ply Carpets, rosewood Parlor Suits, in satin brocade; Mantel Mirrors, lace Curtains, black walnut Secretary, fancy Chairs, Japanese Bronzes and Vases, rare Curios, fine Engravings and Chromos, black walnut ebony mounted Bedroom Suits, made by Mareoth; hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, Bed and Table Linen, Bedding, black walnut Dining Room Suit, rosewood Etagere; fine Crockery, Silverplated and Glass Ware, Cutlery, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.; also a fine double-barrelled Gun, with oak and leather case and appurtenances complete, by Rigby, of Dublin.
WEDNESDAY, 16th, at Salesroom 105 Duane street,
Rich Fancy Goods, stuffed Birds, Furniture, &c., &c.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
THE TAUNTON SILVER PLATE COMPANY will sell at auction, at their salesroom No. 4 Maiden lane, daily, until further notice, at 10 o'clock A. M., their entire Stock of elegant silver plated Ware. Table Cutlery, &c.
Per order of TAUNTON SILVER PLATE COMPANY,
JOHN H. SWAIN, Treasurer.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
Important announcement to Investors, Capitalists and Speculators.
Great Auction Sale.
Absolute, positive and peremptory: come and see.
on TUESDAY, December 15, at 12 o'clock, in the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, 120 elegant Lots, unsurpassed in Brooklyn, on Grand Eastern Park way, Sackett street Boulevard, both sides, between Bedford avenue and Prospect Park; also on Bedford avenue, Degraw and Union streets, &c.
Maps &c. at offices of Auctioneer, 21 Park row, and 37 Nassau street, New York, and 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

JOHN H. WILSON, AUCTIONEER—AT SALESROOM No. 103 Chambers street, on Monday, December 14, 1874, at 10½ A. M., the Furniture belonging to Henry Waller, to pay storage and expenses, consisting of household Furniture, &c.; also a quantity of Silverware, Carpets, Crockery, and a general assortment of Mirrors, Chairs, Office Furniture, Tobacco, &c.

JAMES M. FORD, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at No. 104 Third avenue, about 15 Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, fine Counters, Shelving, Clock, Carpet, Shades, Gas Fixtures, Chairs, Desk, Pictures, Stoves, Sign, Sewing Machine Oil in bottles, &c.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUtion, to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on this day, at 9 o'clock, at 173 Delancey street, 13 Cows, and at 9½ o'clock, at 431 East Houston street, 1 Feed Wagon, 1 Business Wagon, 1 Light Wagon, 1 set of Harness, Buffalo Robe, &c. F. REINEMAN, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—THOMAS KEYWORTH, AUCtioneer, will sell this day, at 214 Rivington street, at 10½ o'clock, black walnut Bedsteads, Lounge, in reps; Rockers and other Chairs, lot of carpenters' Tools, Cigar Boards, &c.; also one fine Heater, complete, with two registers. By order of Frederick Reineman, City Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—ON MONDAY, THE 14TH, AT 2 P. M., I will offer for sale the Butcher Shop, with Fixtures complete, No. 1,528 Second avenue; also Horse, Wagon and Harness. ROBERT W. DOWLING,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—MYER ELSAS, AUCTIONEER, sells, this day, at 10 o'clock, at 344 Third avenue, the entire Fixtures of a Butcher Shop, consisting of large ice house, meat benches, scales, knives, awning, &c. Dealers attend. Sale positive, in lots. By order of Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—MYER ELSAS, AUCTIONEER sells this day, at 1 o'clock, at 413 Washington street the contents of a Dining Saloon, consisting of chairs, tables, cutlery, crockery, &c. Sale in lots. By order of the Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN R. FOLEY, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at 10:30 A. M., the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of the old established Liquor Store, No. 2,158 Third avenue. JOHN S. HANSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE.
Watches and Jewelry.
R. FIELD, General Auctioneer, salesroom No. 89 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp, 600 lots
Gold and Silver Watches,
Diamond and Gold Jewelry, &c., &c.,
Pins, Rings, Earrings,
Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains, &c., &c.
Also Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, one Hand Organ, &c., &c., &c.
By order of J. Aarens, Grand street, and Mr. Feruski, Broadway.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOS. J. M'GRATH, AUCtioneer, 158 Chatham street, corner of Mulberry, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, men's and women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c. Also Coats, Pants and Vests. By order of J. L. Prager, Thirty-third street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at salesroom, 59 New Bowery, at 1 o'clock, 500 Silk and other Dresses, Broche and Woollen Shawls, Velvet Sacques, Remnants, Table Linen, Underclothing, Blankets, Quilts, Mink and Sealskin Muffs and Boas, &c. Also Coats, Pantaloons and Vests. By order Solomon Stern, 118 West Twenty-seventh st.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE THIS DAY—WATCHES AND Jewelry.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at salesroom 59 New Bowery, to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, 600 lots Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Pins, Rings, Earrings, Bracelets, Chains, Necklaces, Lockets, Opera Glasses, Pistols, Fancy Goods, &c. By order of P. Starr, Houston street, and D. G. Ferguson, Broome street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE Sale.—Will sell Monday, at 10½ o'clock, at livery stable No. 90 East Broadway, one stylish black Horse, fast; top Road Wagon, nearly new, and one set of single Harness. JOHN T. STEWART, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, &c.—S. HERMAN, Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells on Monday, December 14, at 11 o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, by virtue of an execution and by an order issued out of the United States Court of America for the Southern district, New York, and by the Hon. Samuel Blatchford, one of the Justices of said Court, the following Goods, viz.:—Of Shawls, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Cardigan Jackets, Suspenders, Edgings, Towels, Napkins, Pocketbooks, Bed Spreads, &c., being the stock of a wholesale jobbing house, to be sold in lots to suit the trade.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. CARROLL, Deputy.
Also at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, Sheriff's sale of Ladies' Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed; Feathers, Flowers and a general assortment of Millinery Goods.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
HENRY NEW, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Liquor Store.—S. HERMAN, Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells Monday, December 14, at 10 o'clock sharp, No. 13 Bowery, the Stock and Fixtures of a first class liquor store, consisting of barrels, casks and cases of Brandies, Gin, Whiskey, Port and Sherry wines; also Counters, Chairs, Tables, Glasses, Engravings, Bottles, Demijohns, &c. Sale positive. WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
RUFUS DODGE, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—L. HERMAN, SHERIFF'S AND general auctioneer, sells, Monday, December 14, at 11 o'clock, at No. 428 Ninth avenue, a lot of Varnish, &c.
JAMES FAY, Deputy. WM. C. CONNER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, FIXTURES &c.—S. HERMAN, Sheriff's and General Auctioneer, sell on Tuesday, December 15, at 11 o'clock, at No. 128 Sixth avenue, the Stock and Fixtures of a first class Boot and Shoe Store, consisting of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Rubbers, Brogans, Slippers, Lastings, Cuttings, &c.; also Counters, Chairs, Mirrors, Carpets, Mattings, Fixtures, &c. WM. C. CONNER, Sheriff.
THOS. McSPEDON, Deputy.

S. HERMAN, SHERIFF'S AND GENERAL AUCtioneer.—Sheriff's sale of Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Fancy Goods, &c.—This day, Monday, December 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 13 Bowery, a large and general assortment of Men's Furnishing goods. Sale positive, in lots to suit the trade.
WM. HENRY, Deputy. WM. C. CONNER, Sheriff.

THOMAS GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE 18 North William street, sells this day at 11 o'clock. Receiver's sale of five Horses and six Coal Carts, at 299 avenue A. Sale positive.

WILLIAM KENNELLY WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, on Thursday, December 17, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by order executors of Michael O'Donoghue, the valuable five story House Nos. 577 and 577½ Grand street, two stores; fine location. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine street.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, Parlor Suits in haircloth and colored reps; Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Lounges, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Extension and plain Tables, Sofas and Sofa Beds, Chairs, Brussels and ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs; curled hair, husk, Excelsior and other Mattresses; feather Beds, Pillows, Comforters, Sheets, Quilts, &c.; French plate Pier and plain Mirrors; Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, Fancy Goods, Vases, Cutlery, &c. Also, to pay storage, a lot of second hand Household Furniture, Desks, Office and Store Fixtures; Stoves, Crockery, Glass and Kitchen Ware; large Refrigerator, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER,
office, 50 New Bowery.
Marshal's sale. By virtue of several executions I will expose for sale at public vendue, on this day, 14th day of December, 1874, the Stock and Fixtures of the Boot and Shoe Store No. 751 Sixth avenue, at 11 o'clock A. M., consisting of ladies', men's and children's Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, &c.; 1 Herring Safe, Cane Chairs, Counters, Boxes, Carpet, Fixtures, &c., &c.
CHARLES F. MATHER, City Marshal.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE FAST SAILING YACHT BUILT Sloop Eliza Sevena, 22 80-100 tonnage, built by day's work; two suits of good sails, all in good order. Address WM. WOOD, Post office, Keyport.

STEAMTUG FOR SALE CHEAP—IN GOOD ORDER, ready to run; 18-inch square cylinder. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, between 10 and 3.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

A LECTURE EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK ON nervous debility and special diseases at Dr. Kahn's Museum. Remember the address, 688 Broadway, near Fourth street. The largest and most magnificent museum in the world. Admission, 50c.

A.—SPECIAL LECTURE EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 o'clock, at the New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

SIR WALTER SCOTT,
a study in Biography and Literature. Rev. Dr. WM. M. TAYLOR will lecture on the above subject in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, on
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 14,
at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, at $1 each, may be had at Scribner & Armstrong's, 654 Broadway, and at A. D. F. Randolph & Co.'s, 770 Broadway. Doors open at 7½ P. M.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY FROM PARIS, SPEAKing English and Portuguese, capable of teaching music and all the higher branches of literature and science, having the best of testimonials, wishes an engagement in an American family in New York or in any other city in the United States. Address L. E., box 2,668 Post office.

WANTED—A SOPRANO FOR A CATHOLIC CHURCH in this city. Only first class need apply at 84 Second avenue, on Wednesday, from 3 to 7 o'clock.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND HANDSOME Pianos to rent, at HAINES BROTHERS' Piano Rooms, 27 Union square. New Pianos on instalments or low for cash; two Pianos, been used a little, very low for cash.

A.—FOR RENT, UPRIGHT, SQUARE AND GRAND Pianos of our own make; also for sale, a number of fine second hand Pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 Fifth avenue, above Sixteenth st.

AT $150, BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO; $25 cash, balance $5 monthly; also fine Organ, seven stops, same terms. J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

AN INVITATION.—STEINWAY'S CHICKERING'S and other fine Pianos for the holidays; wholesale prices for cash; on instalments and for rent; seven octaves; $150 to $600.
S. X. BALL & CO., 15 East Fourteenth street.

A 7⅓ OCTAVE, FOUR ROUND CORNERS, STEINWAY Piano, at immense sacrifice for cash; new seven stop Peloubet,Pelton Organ, $100; second-hand Pianos from $50 to $200; cash instalments.
KRAKUER, 352 Bowery.

A GREAT CHANCE.—$700 PIANO, HALF PRICE, by order administratrix G. Barmore estate, 368 Bleecker street; 35 years' standing; best piano made. Call and examine. Second hand Piano cheap.

A ROSEWOOD PIANO AND STOOL, $100; BEAUTIful overstrung bass, full iron frame Pianoforte, $175; Pianos to rent, $5 per month; instalments received. GOLDSMITH'S,
26 Bleecker street, near Bowery.

AT SOHMER & CO.'S, 149 EAST FOURTEENTH street, corner Third avenue—Several very fine Pianos, a short time used, of different makers, at extra low figures; also Pianos to rent.

A BEAUTIFUL CARVED ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCtave Pianofore, round corners, overstrung bass, iron frame, celebrated city maker, for $100. 243 East 30th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANOFORTE, four round corners, carved case, overstrung bass, patent agraffe, celebrated maker, cost $800, for $250; Residence 21 East 20th street, near Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING NO FURTHER USE for their elegant Bradbury Pianoforte, will sell, at a sacrifice; Stool, Cover; has all modern improvements; cost $975, for $250 cash. Call at 258 West 23d street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL DISPOSE OF THEIR magnificent and brilliant toned, 7⅓ octave, four round cornered, carved case Pianoforte, made to order, best city makers, cost $950, for $250 cash; including embroidered Cover, Stool, Music Cabinet, Sheet Music; box for shipping; also parlor, library, chamber and dining room Furniture for sale; 40c. on the dollar; must be sold immediately; family leaving city. Private residence, 120 West 23d st.

A.—MANUFACTORY PRICES.—BEAUTIFUL 7⅓ OCtave Pianos, carved legs, patent agraffe, every improvement, $250; a few, almost new, $150. Instalments received; rent $5. R. CABLE, corner Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN $100 CHICKering rosewood Pianoforte, including stool, &c.; also 7 octave rosewood Upright Pianoforte, carved legs, in perfect order. Call at 28 Third street, near Bowery.

A MAGNIFICENT GRAND SQUARE 7⅓ OCTAVE, four round corners, rosewood Pianoforte, all modern improvements, patent agraffe, brilliant tone, nearly new, cost $1,200, for $275; Stool, Cover; box for shipping; a lot Parlor, Chamber Furniture: a sacrifice. Residence 105 West Twenty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue.

BURDETT.—FOR THE HOLIDAYS— ORGANS.

Burdett.	For the holidays.	Organs.
Burdett.	Elegant new cases.	Organs.
Burdett.	Easy instalments taken.	Organs.
Burdett.	Parlor Organs, $50 and upward.	Organs.
Burdett.	Secondhand Instruments very cheap.	Organs.
Burdett.	Fine new Pianos, only $250.	Organs.

BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, 14 East Fourteenth street.

FOR SALE—A FINE ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE PIANO, overstrung, very cheap. No. 329 West street, in the cigar store.

FOR SALE—A PIANO, NEARLY NEW, WITH MODern improvements, at a sacrifice, at No. 9 Harrison street, near Hudson.

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS AND PARLOR Organs for sale—At very low prices; rent $2 to $6 per month. 45 Second avenue. F. LUDKE.

ORGANS, FINEST IN THE MARKET, FOR PRESents, at wholesale prices this month; $75 to $400; on instalments and for rent.
S. X. BALL & CO., 15 East Fourteenth street.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO., 841 BROADWAY, NEW York, manufacturers of the Standard Organ, offer a large stock of their superior instruments, for cash, to rent or by instalments.

WANTED—A CHICKERING, STEINWAY OR WEBER four round 7⅓ octave Piano; modern make; new or nearly new; must be cheap; also a good Opera Glass. Address MORGAN, box 168 Herald office.

$290 FOR BEST NEW 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANOS; 7 octave, new, $225; those used a little for less. Circulars mailed. U. S. PIANO CO., 810 Broadway, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Last week of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.
Every evening during the week, Saturday Matinee. The beautiful play, JANE EYRE. MONDAY, December 21, Mrs. F. B. CONWAY.

MARVEL OF THE AMUSEMENT AGE.
P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
P. T. BARNUM'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE!
P. T. BARNUM'S MARVELLOUS MUSEUM!
A WEEK OF EXCITEMENT UPON THE GRAND COURSE!
NEW AND TRILLING CONTESTS IN SPEED
by the famous running horses of Europe and America.
NEW TRIPPLE ROMAN CHARIOT RACE
by three of the leading Equestriennes—Miss Mattie Lewis, Miss Salisbury, and Mary Colton (Balloon Bride).
NEW EIGHT HORSE WAR RACE
by Mons. Armond and Smithers.
NEW FOUR HORSE CHARIOT RACE
by Mme. L'Atelia and Miss Ella Grady!
THE DARING HURDLE AND FLAT RACES
by the following prominent ladies of the Great Hippodrome Company:—Misses Maggie T. Taylor, Maud Oswald, Annie Yates, Alice Costineyara, Lulu Busby, Roberts, Kimball, Clifford, Lazelle, Mason, Whittaker, Donevan, Walsh, Millson and Nathans.
THE GRAND ORIENTAL SPECTACLE,
FETE AT PEKIN.
FETE AT PEKIN.
THE THRILLING EQUESTRIAN DRAMA,
INDIAN LIFE.
INDIAN LIFE.
THE BRILLIANT ENGLISH HUNTING SCENE,
THE STAG HUNT,
THE STAG HUNT,
ALL COMPLETE, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
LAST WEEK OF THE JACKLEY FAMILY.
LAST WEEK OF THE JACKLEY FAMILY.
GRAND MENAGERIE,
containing the largest and most valuable collection of wild animals ever upon exhibition, open daily at 1 and 6:30. Thronged with the children of our public and private schools. Admission to the menagerie, including all the other departments, for children under ten half price. Wild animals fed at the close of afternoon entertainment.
Box office open daily from 9 to 4. Seats secured six days in advance. Entertainment in GRAND AMPHITHEATRE commence promptly at 2:30 and 8.
NOW IN DAILY REHEARSAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS, A GRAND DRAMATIC SPECTACULAR EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME, INTRODUCING 800 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, TO BE PRODUCED AT AN ACTUAL EXPENSE OF $53,000.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. 28th st. and Broadway.
Begins at 8. Over at 11.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
for the FIRST TIMES by this company, Dr. GOLDSMITH'S most brilliant comedy, in five acts, of
SHE STOOPS
TO
CONQUER,
as played at the St. James Theatre, London, for nearly 300 nights.
Mr. Hardcastle..........Mr. W. DAVIDGE
Sir Charles Marlow..........Mr. G. DEVERE
Young Marlow..........Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Hastings..........Mr. GEORGE PARKES
Tony Lumpkin..........Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Diggory..........Mr. OWEN FAWCETT
Stingo, the landlord..........Mr. J. W. JENNINGS
Jack Slang..........Mr. F. CHAPMAN
Jeremy..........Mr. I. DEVEAU
Mrs. Hardcastle..........Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
Miss Hardcastle..........Miss SARA JEWETT
Miss Neville..........Miss NINA VARIAN
Dolly..........Miss GRIFFITHS
The new scenery by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, "MAN AND WIFE."
FRIDAY and SATURDAY evenings, "THE HONEYMOON," prepared for special production at this theatre, with an important cast and new scenery.
SATURDAY MATINEE, "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."
**In Rehearsal, "SWEETHEARTS" and "MADCAP PRINCE."

GLOBE THEATRE,
728 Broadway. 730.
CAMPBELL & MURTHA..........Managers
FLOATING ON THE FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS.
ENTIRE CHANGE MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1874.
Rapturous applause nightly greets the Queen of Song,
MISS JENNIE HUGHES.
ADAH RICHMOND.
CORA ADRIANCE. CORA ADRIANCE.
NELLIE YOUNG, JEAN GRAY, MOLLE MITCHELL.
The only KERNELL.
NEX FOX. NED FOX.
WM. DEVERE.
The Champion Song and Dance Artists,
FOX and GOSS.
FOLEY and WADE.
WALTER BRAY, D. THOMPSON, JOHN WOODARD.
4 PROPHETS.
THE O'SHAUGHNESSY GUARDS.
The grand local and extravagant extravaganza,
TRIPS TO THE MOON;
OR, SOCIETY 1974.
Entirely remodelled and reconstructed, introducing
GRAND LUNARIAN MARCH
AND THE BIZARRE POLKA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
EVENING AT 8. G. H. VINSON IN QUITS | THIS AFTERNOON AT 2, THE GREAT DRAMA OF OLIVER TWIST.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—585 BROADWAY.
Look at our list of Star Performers.
Miss MINNIE HASSAN, KENNEDY and MANNING,
Miss LILLIE MAY, BARNEY REYNOLDS,
Miss LIZZIE SHELTON, HAPPY DAVE M'COY,
Miss MAGGIE GRAY, FRANK BELL,
Miss Agnes SUTHERLAND, HARRY HART,
and all the Metropolitan favorites.
Twenty-third week of the CANCAN.
Mlle. DE ROCHEFOUCAULD as VOLUPTUARY.
MATINEE Wednesday and Saturday, at 2:30 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BLACK CROOK.
KIRALFY BROTHERS..........Managers

BLACK CROOK. (×21)	For the FOURTH WEEK of the magnificent Spectacle NEW FEATURES are to be introduced, and all the Gorgeous Attractions that have secured the attendance of so many admiring thousands will be retained.	GREATEST OF HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS

MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

PARK THEATRE.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his
FOURTEENTH WEEK
as
COLONEL MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.
still an
UNABATED POPULAR ATTRACTION.
NINETY-FIRST PERFORMANCE, MONDAY, DEC. 14.
Secure seats in advance to avoid the crush.
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

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UPON MONDAY EVENING SIXTY HAMS WILL BE GIVEN TO THE AUDIENCE | MATINEES ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
First appearance of the great Comedian,
J. C. STEWART,
in his Sensation Drama, called
NAT.
THE FUNNY EMERSONS.
THE COMICAL CAWTHORNES.
JOHN COLLINS, Song and Dance Artist.
TONY PASTOR'S LATEST SONGS.
Harry Thorne, Billy Barry, Larry Tooley, &c.
60 Hams every Monday. Ladies admitted free on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
SLAVE CABIN CONCERTS.
THE TENNESSEANS
will give three of the olden time
PLANTATION CONCERTS
as above on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY evenings, December 15, 16 and 17.
This colored troupe have no superiors in rendering their soul-stirring Southern Melodies. They always give entire satisfaction to their audiences.
They sing for the benefit of a college of which they are students.

BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM.
Sixth Subscription Night of the New York
GERMANIA THEATRE COMPANY.
AD. NEUENDORFF..........Director
MONDAY, December 14,
ULTIMO, Comedy, in five acts, by Moser.
Box office open from 9 o'clock A. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL. VANDENHOFF.
LAST MATINEE
MONDAY, December 14, at 11:30 A. M.
HENRY VIII.—THE HISTORY AND THE PLAY, in which, among other readings, Mr. Vandenhoff will give the whole of the
FALL OF WOLSEY, ACT IV.

A GRAND OLD FOLKS' CONCERT WILL BE given in the Washington square Methodist Episcopal church, Fourth street, near Sixth avenue, Monday evening, December 14, at 8 o'clock. The following artists will assist:—Miss Maria Brainard, soprano; Miss Hattie Gillette soprano; Miss Anna Bulkley, contralto; Mr. Hills, tenor; Mr. Jules Lumbard, basso; Mr. Alfred Schauffler and Mr. Edward Mollenhauer, violinists.
Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1.

ARGYLE ROOMS, SIXTH AVENUE AND THIRTIETH STREET.—SOIREE DANSANTE AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING, COMMENCING AT 9 O'CLOCK. SPECIAL MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, COMMENCING AT 3 O'CLOCK.

THE GOURLAYS. TO-NIGHT.
BLEECKER STREET BUILDINGS.
Mrs. McGREGOR'S LEVEE.
A Dream of Auld Lang Syne.
General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

BANJO AND GUITAR TAUGHT BY A NEW AND simple method, enabling the pupil to play the instrument in a single course of lessons. HENRY C. DOBSON, 141 Fourth avenue; also Song and Dance, Jig and Clog Dancing taught for the stage by Professor THOMAS KELLY, for 20 years a professional in the United States.

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Eighth street,
between Second and Third avenues.
THE CHEAPEST
and
MOST POPULAR
PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
TWO HOURS' FUN
FOR 20 CENTS ADMISSION.
The only place in the city arranged after the plan of the London Music Halls.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
the gorgeously fitted up Pantomime,
THE SEVEN DWARFS.
ROBERT BUTLER..........CLOWN

GRAND BAL MASQUE AND FANCY DRESS OF THE Amphion Masquerade Club, will take place at the Argyle Rooms, Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street, on Monday night, December 14, 1874.
AMOS DANCINGSON, Secretary.
Tickets at box office on night of ball.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. HERO OF THE HOUR.
JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that they will present on this
(MONDAY) EVENING, DECEMBER 14,
an entirely new, grand, spectacular, romantic and historical Drama of four acts, written expressly for Booth's Theatre, by M. PAUL FEVAL, author of the "Duke's Motto," adapted to the American stage, after careful and judicious revision, by Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, author of "The Geneva Cross," and entitled
THE HERO OF THE HOUR!
Beyond the power of the cast of characters, the production will be distinguished for the MAGNIFICENCE of its scenery and perfection in all its several divisions of Music, Costumes, Mechanism, &c., &c.
ASSIGNMENT OF PARTS.
DUC DE RICHELIEU / CAVALIER FORTUNE..........} M. HENRI STUART
Recently from the theatres Porte St. Martin and Gaite, Paris, his first appearance in America and on any stage in an English speaking character.
LA PISTOLE..........Mr. C. B. BISHOP
(his first appearance here.)
BERTRAND..........Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE
CHIZAO..........Mr. CHARLES LE CLERCQ
CHEVALIER COURTNEY..........Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL
LOISEL..........Mr. EDWIN IRVING
BADIN..........Mr. ED. SHEPPARD
PONTCALLEC..........Mr. HENRY WEAVER
REVE BRIAND..........Mr. F. MONROE
SOURDEAC..........Mr. J. W. BRUTONE
THERESE BADIN..........Miss LILLIE ELDRIDGE
(especially engaged to assume this part.)
DUCHESS OF MAINE..........Miss MAUDE GRANGER
ALDEE..........Miss LOUISE HENDERSON
ZERLINE..........Miss ROSA ST. CLAIR
COUNTESS OF BOURBON..........Miss MARY WELLS
MIGNETTE..........Miss HETTY TRACY
BARBELOTTE..........Miss ESTELLE MORTIMER
LA SOURIS..........Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND
CHOUXFLEUR..........Miss EMMA GRATTAN
FLOWER GIRL..........Miss PAULINE RUTHERFORD
The play will be illustrated by Mr. WILLIAM VOEGTLIN, of this theatre, and Mr. MATT MORGAN, affording the best efforts of these masters of their art.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
ACT I.—Bower in the Gardens of the Duchess of Maine (VOEGTLIN)—The Porte St. Antoine and the Place de la Bastile in 1719 (MATT MORGAN).
ACT II.—Chamber in the Rue St. Antoine.—The Cabaret of the Three Monkeys.
ACT III.—Panorama of old Paris (VOEGTLIN).
1. The Pont Neuf.
2. Palace of Justice.
3. Palace of the Counts of Paris (now destroyed).
4. Sainte Chapelle.
5. Notre Dame.
6. Church of St. Louis (now destroyed).
7. The Cite.
8. Isle St. Louviers.
9. The Water Gate of the Arsenal.
ACT IV.—Grand Illuminated Garden and Fete (MATT MORGAN).
SEATS.
THE BOX OFFICE will be open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. A MATINEE next SATURDAY at 1:30. A grand extra Matinee on CHRISTMAS DAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS SOLDENE.
M. Grau and Chizzola..........Lessees and Managers.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of
MISS EMILY SOLDENE
and her celebrated
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
also at the
SATURDAY MATINEE, DECEMBER 19,
will be repeated Herve's beautiful opera
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
CHILPERIC,
Miss Soldene..........as..........Chilperic.
CHILPERIC.
NEW SCENERY. NEW COSTUMES.
**In rehearsal for speedy representation, with a stage attire surpassing in splendor all previous productions,
THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE,
OLYMPIC THEATRE, 624 BROADWAY.
MR. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
"THE TALK OF THE TOWN."
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE DAY.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE BLACK (AND TAN) CROOK.
THE BLACK (AND TAN) CROOK.
THE GREAT HEMALE BALLET TROUPE.
Reappearance of the New York favorites,
RICKEY AND BARNEY,
RICKEY AND BARNEY,
IN THREE COMIC SKETCHES.
A STRIKE ON THE BOULEVARD, TAKING THE PLEDGE, and THE AWKWARD SQUAD.
First appearance of the celebrated Comedian,
Mr. FRED WILSON and his GRECIAN STATUES.
First appearance of the popular Artists,
Messrs. NILES AND EVANS,
in their new Sketch, FRITZ'S GOODBY.
Mr. ANDY HUGHES and Miss ANNIE HUGHES.
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
Mr. GUS WILLIAMS,
SANFORD AND WILSON,
WM. COURTRIGHT, W. B. CAHILL, THOS. GRANGER,
THE MADRID WONDER, SIGNOR BORTOLLI.
Miss EMMA DAY, Miss ALICE HARRISON.
EVERY ACT IN THE OLIO ENTIRELY NEW.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40. Seats secured three weeks in advance.

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Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor
Return of the premier entertainers,
HARRIGAN and HART.
HARRIGAN and HART will appear in new and original characters viz.:—
REAL ESTATE VS. LIFE INSURANCE,
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and a new comic drama, entitled
BUGG: OR,
THE IRISH TRAGEDIAN.
First week of the Ventriloquist,
MR. HARRY KENNEDY.
MR. GEO. FREDRICKS, MR. WM. NOONAN,
MISS ALICE BATEMAN, MR. JOHN WILLIAMS,
in new acts, songs, dances, &c.
A new and laughable negro sketch by
MR. JOHN WILD and MR. CHAS. WHITE,
entitled ALAS! POOR YORICK!
MR. WM. CARTER, MR. JAMES BRADLEY,
MISS KITTY O'NEIL, MISS ALICE BENNETT,
and the entire company in
A NEW OLIO OF FUN.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. "Come where my love lies
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. dreaming"...Rival darkies.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Cousin Joe's Visit. Conspira-
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. tors. Cremation. Red Hot.
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Box office open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Seats secured.
SLIPPERY DAY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

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AD. NEUENDORFF..........Director
MONDAY, December 14, EINER VON UNSRE LEUT.
Comedy, in three acts, by Kalisch.
Box office open daily from 8½ until 4 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS'
NEW OPERA HOUSE,
Broadway, corner Twenty ninth street.
FIRST WEEK OF THE
BLACK STATUE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
Mr. J. H. CARLE,
in his old time Banjo Songs.
REAPPEARANCE OF BILLY BIRCH.
WAMBOLD, BACKUS, RYMAN, RICARDO, RUDOLPH, TREMANE, PELHAM, MACKIN, WILSON and MULLALY,
IN NEW FEATURES.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Seats secured. Moral—Go early.

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of the
Ladies' Union Relief Association,
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Sick Soldiers of the Late War and their Families,
at
Masonic Hall,
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue,
Commencing December 14, and continuing through the week.

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MONDAY, December 14, 1874,
R. M. CARROLL AND SONS
in Bartley Campbell's successful Drama of
THE ORPHANS.

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Music Books, Music Folios, Musical Instruments, of every variety and price, for holiday gifts. New Gift Music Book for 1874, the "Piano at Home," price $2 50, plain; $4, full gilt. Published by
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A LOT OF NEW 4½X9 BEVEL BILLIARD TABLES; also second hand 5x10. Will be sold very low, at piano store 219 East Twenty-third street.

A GRAND MATCH AT BILLIARDS WILL TAKE place at Chris. O'Connor's private room, Union square, for five hundred dollars ($500), between F. Ubassy and C. Dion; the game to be (1,000) one thousand points, played on two evenings, Tuesday and Wednesday, 15th and 16th insts., (500) five hundred points played each evening; play to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission $1 50. Tickets limited to 100 each evening, and for sale at VIGNAUX, UBASSY and DAN STRAUS'S billiard saloon, corner Fourteenth street and University place.

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SEPTEMBER 23, 1874.
Mr. JOHN CREAHAN, Continental Hotel:—
DEAR SIR—The Delaney wire cushions have been used in my rooms for the last two years and have not given satisfaction. Please order eight of Collender's new rosewood bevelled Tables with the Combination Cushions, to take the place of those at present in use there. I consider the "Combination Cushions" the best in service. Very truly. E. J. PLUNKETT.

KEATING, FORMERLY OF FOURTH AVENUE, HAS enlarged his billiard hall, with George E. Phelan's Tables, and will re-open at No. 384 Third avenue, on Wednesday, December 16.

PHELAN'S TABLES—NOW USED IN THE WINDsor House, St. Nicholas Hotel, Grand Central and Earle's hotels, for sale only by GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay street, New York.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF GUM TEETH, $8, $10; Teeth filled, silver and bone, 50c.; gold and platina, $1. All work warranted at Dr. WHITE'S, 155 Sixth avenue.

CLOTHING.

AT B. MINTZ'S, 248 THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the great prices we pay in cash for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry; Silk Dresses, $10 to $60; Coats, $3 to $15; Pants, $2 to $8. A note by post punctually attended to by Mr. or Mrs. Mintz.

A GREAT DEMAND FROM MY AGENT FOR WEARing Apparel, Carpets and Furniture, which compels me to pay these prices:—For dresses, $10 to $100; coats, $3 to $30; pantaloons, $3 to $10 a piece. Call on or address J. ANHALT or Mrs. ANHALT, No. 178 Seventh avenue.

AT SCHWARTS' 1,251 BROADWAY, CORNER THIRTY-first street—We pay the very highest prices for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off Clothing. Call on or address SCHWARTS, 1,251 Broadway.

M. COHN, 426 SEVENTH AVENUE, BELOW THIRty-fourth street, pays the full value for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel and Carpets, by calling on our address. Ladies attended by Mrs. Cohn.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

KELLOGG—OSTROM.—On Thursday, December 10, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Isaac L. Kip, CHARLES M. KELLOGG, M. D., of Fordham, N. Y., to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of Alfred Ostrom, Esq., of Stockport, Columbia county, N. Y.

Died.

BROWNING.—On Saturday, the 12th inst., MARGARET ANN, youngest child of Charles and Sarah Browning.
Funeral from the residence of her parents, 1,378 Third avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

CELLA.—On Saturday, December 12, 1874, ANTONIO CELLA, in the 38th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family; also the members of L'Union Francaise, No. 17, F. and A. M., and Uniane e Fratelanza Italiana, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 158 Spring street, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at twelve o'clock M.
L'UNION FRANCAISE, LOGE NO. 17, F. ET A. M.—Les membres sont par le présent notifiés d'assister demain, Mardi, à douze heures et demie P. M., au No. 158 rue Spring, dans le but de participer aux funérailles de notre défunt frère Antonio Cella.
Par ordre de VICTOR DELIEUVIN, Maître.
HENRY VASSEL, Secrétaire.

COLLINS.—On Sunday, December 13, GEORGE S. COLLINS, aged 33 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONKLING.—On Saturday morning, December 12, 1874, ABIGAIL JANE, wife of Egbert S. Conkling, in the 37th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, 411 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, December 14.

COUTANT.—On Saturday, December 12, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, PETER COUTANT, in the 81st year of his age.
His relatives and friends and those of his sons, John E., Thomas J., and his son-in-law, Bartholomew B. Chappell, are invited to attend the funeral service, from his late residence, No. 499 Third avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at four P. M. The remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment.
Brooklyn, Jersey and Washington papers please copy.

CREVELING.—On Thursday, December 10, 1874, at his residence, South street, Elizabeth, N. J., ELISHA W. CREVELING (of the firm of Creveling & Conway, New York), aged 53 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Masonic fraternity generally and members of the crockery trade are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, the 14th inst., at half-past one P. M., and from the First Presbyterian church, at two P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Elizabeth depot on the arrival of the 12 and 12:40 P. M. trains from New York.

CULLEN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, JOHN IGNATIUS CULLEN, aged 39 years.
Relatives and friends, as well as the Knights of St. Patrick, are invited to attend the funeral at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning from St. Peter's church, corner of Grand and Van Vorst streets, Jersey City.

CUSICK.—On the 12th inst., JAMES CUSICK, a native of Gilland, Kings county, Ireland, aged 50 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Monday), at two o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 223 East Thirty-eighth street.

DENIKE.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday evening, December 10, WILLETT DENIKE, Jr., aged 26 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 14th inst., at half-past eleven o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, J. Mattison Melick. Services at St. Paul's church, Rahway, at one o'clock. Trains for Rahway leave New York at twelve o'clock.

DUBOIS.—On Sunday, December 13, at his late residence, No. 330 Tenth street, Brooklyn, the veteran Captain THEODORE BAILEY DUBOIS, aged 52 years.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, at two o'clock, on Wednesday, December 16, 1874.

FRANK.—On Saturday, December 12, MOSEY, beloved son of Asher and Amelia Frank, aged 4 years and 3 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 108 East Seventieth street, on Monday, December 14, at ten A. M.

HALLANAN.—In Jersey City, December 13, DAVID HALLANAN, a native of Tralee, Ireland, aged 56 years.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning from St. Mary's church, corner of Erie and Second streets, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

HALSEY.—On Saturday, December 12, of apoplexy, MARY, widow of the late William Halsey, aged 69 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother-in-law, John Halsey, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 181 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, December 14, at two o'clock.

HENNINGS.—In Paris, France, at the residence of her parents, No. 86 Boulevard Malesherbes, OLIVIA AUGUSTA, twin daughter of George W. and Eva Hennings, in the 20th year of her age.

HINRICHS.—On Sunday evening, December 13, 1874, at half-past seven o'clock, Mr. C. F. ALBERT HINRICHS, late member of the firm of Bawo & Dotter, N. Y., native of the town of Jever, Oldenburg. Born May 23, 1837, aged 37 years, 6 months and 20 days.
The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon, December 15, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 381 Dean street. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HOWARD.—At his residence, 54 West Twenty-fourth street, N. GARDNER HOWARD, aged 29 years.
The friends of the family, also those of his brother, John A. McNulty, and of his uncle, Joseph P. Quin, as also those of his father, the late N. G. Howard, of Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth street, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at half-past nine o'clock.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

HURST.—On Thursday morning, December 10, ANNE, wife of George Hurst, in the 53d year of her age.
The funeral will proceed from her late residence, 417 West Forty-fifth street, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, to St. Michael's church, corner of Thirty-first street and Ninth avenue, where a requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JARVIS.—Of diphtheria, on Sunday, December 13, EDITH, daughter of J. Howard and Ida Jarvis, aged 5 years.
Her remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

KING.—On December 12, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, suddenly, of pneumonia, CLARENCE, son of the late Dr. Phineas P. King, of Sag Harbor, L. I.
Notice of funeral in evening papers.

KLINCK.—At New Brunswick, N. J., December 13, after a long and painful illness, MARY ELIZA, wife of Leonard G. Klinck.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 62 Church street, New Brunswick, on Wednesday, at ten o'clock A. M.

LAUTRY.—At her residence, 552 West Forty-sixth street, on Saturday, December 12, CATHARINE LAUTRY, aged 56 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day (Monday), December 14, from her late residence, to the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul, at nine o'clock, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

LENAHAN.—In Savannah, Ga., November 3, THOMAS LENAHAN.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 Attorney street, December 14, at two o'clock.

LEVERICH.—At the residence of her nephew, No. 73 Third avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday morning, December 13, Miss ANN LEVERICH, aged 83 years.
The funeral will take place at the First Presbyterian church, Clinton street, near Fulton, Brooklyn, Tuesday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

MANNING.—In Brooklyn, on December 12, after a long and painful illness, WILLIAM MANNING, in the 45th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family, and members of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 427 Seventh street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 15, at one o'clock P. M.

MAYER.—On Sunday morning, December 13, at two A. M., RACHEL MAYER, relict of the late Julius Mayer, aged 67 years.
All friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 614 Fifth avenue, on Monday, the 14th, at one P. M.

MERRIO.—Suddenly, December 13, of apoplexy, Mrs. C. M. MERRIO, in the 76th year of her age.
Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Otis G. Corbett, No. 29 West 127th street, Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock.

MCCARTHY.—On Saturday, December 12, after a short illness, WILLIAM MCCARTHY, a native of the parish of Clombrony, county Longford, Ireland, in the 53d year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at one o'clock, from his late residence, 108 Washington street, Hoboken.

OVERTON.—On Sunday morning, December 13, 1874, after a long illness of chronic bronchitis, JOHN B. OVERTON, in the 73d year of his age.
Funeral on Tuesday, 15th inst., at one o'clock, from the residence of his son, John B. Overton, Jr., M. D., 210 South Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D.
Sing Sing and Long Island papers please copy.

PARMLY.—Suddenly, at his residence, 19 West Thirty-eighth street, on Sunday, December 13, of pneumonia, Dr. ELEAZAR PARMLY, aged 77 years and 9 months.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at 19 West Thirty-eighth street, on Wednesday, 16th, at three P. M.

PENDLETON.—In Brooklyn, December 13, of diphtheria, HOWARD C., son of Elias C. and the late Elizabeth Pendleton, aged 3 years and 10 months.
Funeral from 221 Rodney street, at three P. M., to-day.

QUICK.—On Sunday, December 13, after a short and severe illness, GEORGE W. QUICK, in the 36th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, George W. Moore, 41 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at two P. M.

RAPELYE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 13, 1874, AGNES RAPELYE, daughter of the late Isaac Rapelye, of Newtown, L. I.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 24 Johnson street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 15, at ten o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Newtown for interment.

RINGLAND.—At No. 228 East 121st street, New York, December 12, D. C. RINGLAND, in his 51st year.
Notice of funeral hereafter. Orange county papers please copy.

ROBB.—On Saturday, December 12, WILLIAM ROBB, in the 48th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 233 Sullivan street, on Monday, December 14, half-past twelve o'clock P. M.

ROY.—On Saturday, December 12, at her residence, 348 East Nineteenth street, ANN, beloved wife of John Roy, aged 68 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SILL.—In this city, on Sunday morning, December 13, 1874, after a brief illness, the Rev. FREDERICK SILL, rector of St. Ambrose's church, in the 62d year of his age.
Funeral services from the church, corner of Prince and Thompson streets, on Wednesday, December 16, at eleven o'clock A. M.

SPARROW.—On Saturday, December 12, after a long illness, JANE LONG, beloved wife of James R. Sparrow, in her 62d year.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 107 Kent street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, December 15, at three o'clock P. M.

TOBIN.—At Mentone, South of France, on Saturday, December 12, FRANCIS EDWARD, only son of William and Eliza J. Tobin, of Brooklyn, in the 26th year of his age.
Newfoundland papers please copy.

VORHEES.—At Millstone, December 11, 1874, at half-past five P. M., KATE BLACKWELL, wife of Albert Vorhees, in the 34th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, Monday, December 14, at eleven A. M.

WHITE.—At Pompton, N. J., on the 12th inst., ANN M. (relict of the late Randolph White), aged 70.
Funeral services at two P. M., Monday, 14th, at the residence of her son, Alexander White, at Pompton. Train leaves (New Jersey Midland Railroad) foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, at half-past eight A. M. Remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

WIHAGE.—On Sunday, the 13th, after a short illness, H. C. MARGARETHA, wife of John Wihage, aged 30 years, 10 months and 13 days.
The relatives and friends of the family and also the members of Gehrder Freundschafts Bund, and likewise the members of the German Pilgrim Lodge, No. 4, A. O. G. F., and the members of Encampment, No. 5, A. O. G. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at one o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 448 West Fourteenth street.

WOOD.—At Jersey City, December 12, 1874, KATIELEE, youngest daughter of Wm. B. and Jane F. Wood, aged 5 years, 4 months and 7 days.
Funeral from the residence of her parents, 388 Monmouth street, on Tuesday, December 15, at 10 A. M. Remains will be taken to Chester, N. Y., for interment. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, December 10, 1874, ALBERT WRIGHT, M. D., aged 70 years and 8 months.
His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, December 14, from the Ross street Presbyterian church.

YOUNG.—On the 12th inst., WILLIAM W. YOUNG, in the 49th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 685 Lexington avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, December 15, at one o'clock.

BENEVOLENT LODGE, NO. 28, F. AND A. M.—BROTHERS—You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication at the lodge rooms, No. 8 Union square, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at twelve M., sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother Past Master William W. Young. Members of sister lodges are invited to meet with us.
WILLIAM H. HARTWELL, Master.
WILLIAM H. DAVIS, Secretary.

AQUATICS ON THE PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY.

On the part of the boat clubs forming "the Passaic Navy" there is already manifest a disposition to make atonement next season for the "rest oars" dullness of last fall. During the season several attempts to get some life on the river, in the shape of a regatta or two, were made, but without success. Now, however, there appears to be a determination to do something handsome next season.

The Anton Club held a meeting recently, and resolved to order a new four-oared shell and a six-oared barge. They have likewise secured a room for athletic exercises during the winter. The Mystic and Passaic clubs are also spurring up. These clubs have just made their selection for officers as follows:—Mystics—President, George S. Duryee; Secretary, R. Van Buskirk, Jr.; Treasurer, William Evans, Jr.; Captain, D. E. Tuthill; Lieutenant, Joseph R. Dennis. Passaics—E. N. Crane, President; W. E. Gardner, Secretary and Treasurer; W. K. Williamson, Captain; W. F. Harris and F. M. Roberts, Trustees.

LITERATURE.

Winter Novels and What Their Readers Say.

"Hardy's 'Far from the Madding Crowd' is away above the average run of novels," said Miss Rachel, laying down the latest addition to Henry Holt & Co.'s "Leisure Hour Series;" "but I should as soon think of comparing Dryden to Shakespeare as to compare this volume to George Eliot. The London *Spectator*, I believe, said, in reviewing the opening chapters of the book, that if it was 'not written by George Eliot, then there is a new light among novelists.' Thomas Hardy is a new light among novelists, that is a fact. It is rarely that we find as good character painting as that in 'Far from the Madding Crowd.'"

"It is a beautiful story," remarks Felicia; "I can scarcely imagine a woman like Bathsheba; but I suppose there are such in the world—vain, weak and cruel. What there was about her to win the hearts of three men I cannot understand. Her beauty could not have completely hidden her glaring faults."

"Bathsheba begins well," puts in Fred, who sat up all night reading the book; "but I don't like her as she grows older. She is just the sort of woman I should want to strangle or marry."

"Perhaps both," suggests Miss Rachel.

"It seems to me," continues Fred, without noticing the interruption, "that Hardy gets one worked up for a climax when there is none coming. For instance, when Sergeant Troy goes to sleep under the waterspout in the churchyard it is only natural to suppose that the rushing stream would drown him. After a page and a half of description it is a little disappointing to have it all end in a few flowers being washed off a grave. I think that Hardy missed a good point there."

"I can understand very well why Bathsheba did not want to marry Boldwood, good, kind fellow though he was," says Felicia. "Gabriel Oak lacked snap and Troy after all was more the man to win such a woman. He just loved her enough to make his courting agreeable, although I must acknowledge that he was an unworthy wretch, with a heart that would have shamed an honest chicken."

"You must not speak slightingly of Gabriel Oak," said Miss Rachel; "he is the best character in the book. I love that man for his perfect unselfishness and for his coolness under the most provoking circumstances. He was forty times too good for Bathsheba; she had no idea of his worth. The only weak point in his character was his love for her. Poor Gabriel! I wish Fate had been kinder with him than to have placed his happiness in that woman's keeping."

Some of the *dramatis personæ* in this book are a little tiresome; but, taken as a whole, the story is powerful and delicate, too. By long odds, it is, so far, the novel of the season.

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

"If any one should ask me how I thought Mr. W. D. Howells wrote," said Felicia's father, the Doctor, "I should say under a microscope. His books impress me like the finest sort of miniature painting, which, although beautiful art, is not so pleasing as a few bold strokes that give the same effect."

"Mr. Howells' men and women," adds Felicia, "don't seem like real flesh and blood. In 'A Foregone Conclusion' (James R. Osgood & Co.), which we have all been reading, there is not a character that suggests any one in real life. Mrs. Vervain, innocent, addle-pated creature that she was, is the most natural character in the book. Florida Vervain is an impossible creature, and Henry Ferris, although evidently a pet of the writer, lacks backbone and is often very ungentlemanly."

"In any other hands Don Ippolito would be exceedingly interesting," says Miss Rachel, "but Mr. Howells has made him too weak and maudlin. It was not at all unnatural that he should have fallen in love with the pretty American; that was a foregone conclusion, as well as the love of Ferris. By the way, do you notice how Florida is described as a rather homely girl; but Mr. Howells calls her a beauty. Pale, cheeks with a suggestion of freckles, and eyelashes 'touched with the faintest red' is certainly not an attractive description."

"My dear girls, you are altogether too fault finding," says the Doctor, rebukingly; "you should be delighted to get hold of a novel written in such good English. It certainly is refreshing nowadays. I cannot say that I think Mr. Howells a genius, but he is a very talented man, and his verses particularly are as dainty as a new blown rose."

"Did you feel, father, that you had been reading a novel when you finished 'A Foregone Conclusion?'"

"Hardly that, Felicia," the Doctor responded; "yet the story is very pretty. Neither the 'Wedding Journey' nor 'Venitian Life' can be called novels, although 'A Foregone Conclusion' is more like one than are the other two. I read Mr. Howells more for his language than for his story, for his plots do not amount to a row of pins. They are merely the framework upon which he rears a graceful structure. On the other hand, one of the most thoughtful men I know told me that he read this book aloud to his family, and they all thought that parts of it at least equalled 'George Eliot' in psychological insight and knowledge of human nature."

"THE LILY AND THE CROSS."

Felicia was surprised upon reading "The Lily and the Cross" (Lee & Shepard) to find so much good in it. She had been told that De Mille had ground himself out of late, and she was prepared for something very poor. To be sure Professor De Mille has never equalled his "Dodge Club," but his latest efforts have not been at all in that line. "The Lily and the Cross," as Felicia told Miss Rachel, is a very pretty little story of American life during the reign of King George IV. The plot is not bad, and although some of the character painting is weak the story is worth reading. The scene is laid in Acadia, partly aboard a schooner and partly at Louisbourg, a French Canadian settlement. Claude Motier, the hero, rescues from a watery grave Mima de Laborde, the heroine, who, with her father, the Count de Cazeneau, Mima's maid and two sailors are found floating out to sea upon a raft. They were wrecked while sailing into port from France. On board the schooner which rescued them were Père Michel, a Roman Catholic priest; Zac, the skipper, and the regular seamen. Now, it fell out that Claude Motier was a noble Frenchman, Count de Montresor, and the old Count de Laborde was his father's enemy and De Cazeneau was the enemy of both. The father of Claude was supposed to be dead, but eventually came to light in the person of Père Michel. Claude and Mima fall in love with each other, De Cazeneau tried to separate them and the good old priest, unknown to his son, aids him in freeing himself from the toils of the wary Count. Old Laborde dies and Mima is left alone. Claude steals her away and gets locked up in consequence. In the sequel right triumphs over might, the priest declares himself and the brave young couple are happily married. The story abounds in hairbreadth 'scapes and adventures generally.

GENTIANELLA.

"Here is a novel high flown enough for the most romantic school girl," remarks Miss Rachel, taking up "Gentianella" (Porter & Coates), by Mrs. Randolph. "I don't believe that you, Felicia, old novel reader that you are, can quite stand this volume."

"I have just finished the book," replies Felicia, with a guilty smile, "and must acknowledge that it is a little beyond my endurance. The first chapter is enough to stamp the book. I cannot imagine why an author wants to name a heroine Muriel Vavasour. A girl with such a name *deserves* to have hair 'of the hue of flax, with the sun shining on and through it, a small, straight, delicate nose, exquisitely curved lips of a deep coral, contrasting with pearly teeth, and lastly, deeply, darkly, gloriously blue eyes' and 'a glorious fresh young voice.' I think the writer of this volume is well versed in the language of gush."

"This is not a bad idea," says Miss Rachel, glancing through the pages of the book, "to make this silly Mrs. Vavasour so identify herself with a character in the novel she is reading that she speaks and acts like the heroine. The way she named her children after characters of romance and after their rich relations also is a little funny—Ermyntrude Unity and St. Clair Jehoshaphat, going altogether by their second names when the aforesaid relations were around."

"You never read such a romantic story," interrupts Felicia. "The hero, Stephen Lombard, who is supposed to be some gypsy's offspring is the long-lost heir of a noble house. Before his true position is discovered he becomes engaged to Muriel, familiarly called La Gentianella, but who thinks he has turned the cold shoulder upon her and marries Lord Sibbertoft, who loves her madly. Stephen, who was constant through all, becomes the primo tenore of an Italian opera troupe and Muriel often sees him upon the stage embracing a fat and greasy prima donna. In due time an explanation is made. A miscarried letter is to blame for the trouble and Lord Sibbertoft very obligingly dies. Strange to relate Stephen is the true Lord Sibbertoft, and, after that and some other facts are proved, he marries La Gentianella."

"Stuff, I should call that," remarks Miss Rachel—and stuff it is.

"VALENTINE, THE COUNTESS."

Miss RACHEL—"Valentine, the Countess," by Carl Detlef (Porter & Coates), is a very different book from "Gentianella." It is rarely that a poor German story finds its way into English. It is not often one's good fortune to come across such a really agreeable novel as this.

FELICIA—The Countess von Wisselsbonn is a strong character and a fine woman, but I could never have done what she did.

Miss RACHEL—Do you refer to her marriage with Count von Wisselsbonn?

FELICIA—Yes, and I cannot understand how she could consent to throw herself away upon an almost idiotic man, although rich and a count, because his old uncle insisted upon it that it was her duty to do so. She made him a most devoted wife, and Baron von Dossenbergh knew that she would when he proposed the marriage.

Miss RACHEL—René von Halden is a pretty nice sort of a fellow, although I have a grudge against him for the way in which he speaks of my countrywomen. Listen to this:—"One can be admirably entertained by an American lady in the pause between two dances; she has plenty of wit and animation; but in the family circle these ladies seem wearied and listless. Their one idea of life is flirtation, a word which means even less than coquetry, and the more admirers they can show the happier they are, and their principal occupation consists in maintaining the proper balance between them. * * * If an American lady ever allows herself to be carried away by impulse the motive is always curiosity, never passion; she possesses the external, but not the spiritual, charms of womanhood. It is not the men who give the stamp of emptiness to American life; it is the lack of poetry, the poverty of feeling, of the women."

The DOCTOR (whose indignation has reached the boiling point)—The man who wrote that book was never in America and never saw an American lady in his life. His ideas are probably taken from what he has heard of the New England housewife, and he imagines that she is the type of American womanhood. With a shake of disgust the Doctor put on his overcoat and hat and set out upon his morning rounds.

FELICIA—I do not wonder that father was indignant. He believes as I do, that American women are the finest in the world, and it makes him angry to have them written about in that ignorant way. But as for the story. Valentine and Von Halden would have made a splendid couple if the fates had been kinder. I admire old Baron Von Dossenbergh very much, for he had a noble heart beneath all his roughness. His housekeeper can hardly be blamed for having loved him, but no blame is severe enough for her conduct in withholding Blanche's letter for those twenty years.

Miss RACHEL—I like the way in which the book ends very much. It would have been only commonplace if Valentine's husband had died after the reconciliation between the baron and his son, and René and she had married. It was much better to have him marry Magda, and that Valentine should end her life in devotion to her imbecile husband and delicate son. I am glad that Herr Detlef had independence enough to shake off the conventional and not end his story like every other.

"TEN DAYS IN SPAIN."

After so much romance it is pleasant to turn to real life, and we will lend a listening ear to what our friends have to say about Miss Kate Field's "Ten Days in Spain." (James R. Osgood & Co.)

Miss RACHEL (from her corner by the fire)—I wish that Kate Field had made it twenty instead of ten days in Spain; I am perfectly delighted with this little book of hers. How new she makes the old scenes appear, and how much she often makes out of nothing.

The DOCTOR—Miss Field is certainly a clever writer. I don't know when I have enjoyed a book more than this. I commenced reading it this morning and almost forgot one of my best patients. And bless my soul, if I didn't tell Mrs. Brown that I would send her powders around by the Blinker, so absent-minded am I getting. I get so tired of long-winded books of travel, that are more guide book and history than anything else, that it is a great pleasure to come across a volume of personal experiences in travel.

FELICIA—I should think that the Blinker would have set Miss Field crazy. If she hadn't such a well-balanced mind she would have been a raving lunatic after two days' experience with that exasperating man. I envy her her sightseeing and her independence. To think that she saw a real bull fight—how dreadfully fascinating. I wish Mr. Barnum would get up a bull fight at the Hippodrome; perhaps he would if it was suggested to him.

FRED (from between the covers of the book)—Miss Field dips into politics as gracefully as into bull fights. She seems to take in the situation of Spain at a glance.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

The greater part of the views in Mr. Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" have, it is said, been supplied by Her Majesty from her private portfolio, and the touches of more than one royal pencil will be found in the work.

The London *Academy* styles Francis Parkman's "Old Régime in Canada" "a series of masterly sketches told in a vivid and animated style, and carrying conviction with it."

The price of books in Germany has greatly increased of late. The reasons given are a rise in the wages of compositors of from forty to fifty per cent and a decline in the sale of scientific works, requiring an addition to be made in their prices.

The last work of the late Hammatt Billings, the engraver, was the beautiful vignette title of "Lotos Leaves."

Julian Hawthorne relates that his father advised him to earn an honest living in any way rather than be an author. But the young man, like other young men, didn't take advice.

The *London Art Journal* will hereafter be published in America by D. Appleton & Co.

Dr. Brown-Séquard will contribute a series of popular papers on medical science to the *Atlantic Monthly*.

There has been lately discovered, in the War Office at Stockholm, a manuscript work composed by special order of Charles XII. to give an exact description of the military successes of Sweden upon the Continent. The work is in twenty volumes.

The new Russian poem by Lermontoff, "The Circassian Boy," has been translated by S. S. Conent, and will be published by Osgood. It is said to be as interesting as Byron's "Mazeppa."

"Ten Years with Spiritualists" is the title of a book by Francis Gerry Fairfield, in press at the Appletons.

Under the head of "John Milton, the Scrivener," the *Academy* prints curious papers relating to a suit against John Milton, the father of the poet, in 1636. One John Cotton had placed in the hands of Mr. Milton divers great sums of money to be let out at interest "after the rate of eight in the hundred." The answer of John Milton to the bill of complaint denies any obligation.

Becker's "Scientific London" treats of the rise, progress and present condition of the great scientific institutions of London.

Guizot's "History of France" will be reprinted by Scribner.

Five thousand copies of Dr. Livingstone's "Last Journals" have been sold by the London publisher (Murray) in advance of publication.

A nice little book is being printed at the Imperial Printing Office at Pekin—a work of 220 volumes—"The History of the Suppression of the Toeping Revolution by Colonel Gordon's Army."

Eighteen different periodicals are published at Yeddo, the most popular of which has a circulation of 15,000 copies.

The latest contribution to Shakespearean literature is Mr. W. C. Hazlitt's "Fairy Mythology of Shakespeare."

The best handbook of English contemporary literature has been published in Paris by a Frenchman, M. Odysse-Barot. The *Athenæum* pronounces it much better than most of the English histories of their modern literature.

The Celtic Society, of London, being dead and its publications terminated, it is suggested that an Irish text society be formed for printing manuscripts and rare books relative to that island.

Major Butler, whose lively and graphic narratives of travel, entitled "The Great Lone Land" and "The Wild North Land," have had great success, is writing an account of his adventures in Akim.

Great Britain is a country more greedy for books of peerage than any other. There are three or four peerages already published annually, led by the voluminous Burke, and now a new peerage, under the title of "The Roll of Honor," to contain the titled gentry, is promised by Routledge & Sons.

A new quarterly, *Révue de Philologie et d'Ethnographie*, edited by M. C. E. de Ujfalvy and published by E. Leroux, has just appeared in Paris.

Mr. W. E. Marshall, an English colonel, will print a work on "The Scientific Aspect of Polyandry," derived mainly from his observations among the people of the Himalaya Mountains.

Gladstone's pamphlet on "The Vatican Decrees" has been translated into French and German.

Mr. Sampson's new "History of Advertising" is full of entertaining and curious reading. While wall advertisements are as old as the Greeks and the Romans, handbills did not appear in England till the fifteenth century. Mr. Sampson gives a lively chapter on "swindles and hoaxes," and another on the details of the State lotteries.

A new book on the great English novelist, entitled "Thackerayana; Notes and Anecdotes," has appeared in London, with 600 pictorial sketches by W. M. Thackeray and some uncollected miscellanies.

THE CROKER CASE.

The Jury Disagrees and the Prisoner Is Remanded to Custody.

HOW THE JURY STOOD

At as early an hour as half-past nine o'clock, and spite of it being Sunday, that portion of Chambers street opposite the New Court House began to fill up with those who had been attracted to the trial of the Coroner. Nothing could have been more conclusive as to the public interest felt in that trial. A posse of policemen from the City Hall precinct were already at the doors of the Court House, however, and only admitted those who were properly entitled to an entrance. Hundreds were, consequently, obliged to remain out. They lined the sidewalk opposite; they occupied every step of the unfinished stone stairway of the Court House and they stood down the street toward Centre, the way by which Croker was to be brought from his cell in the Tombs, it was generally thought, for the last time. Among these hundreds were many men prominent in the public eye, and the sole matter of interest among all was the trial, the decision in which was still wanting. Sympathy was expressed for the prisoner, but the fact of the jury being out so long looked ominous to those who understood the methods of courts and juries.

As the hour advanced the crowd became more dense and the excitement was intense. As the hour of eleven approached those more immediately interested began to arrive and entered the building. Among these was Mr. John Kelly, who subsequently sat near the prisoner.

THE JURY.

The jury, which had retired at ten minutes past seven the evening before, had come back to ask questions at half-past nine, and were finally locked up at forty minutes past eleven for the night, had remained in their room discussing the questions presented to them. The object of returning for the testimony of Johnson was that one of the jury insisted that this witness was not certain whether Croker had a pistol or not. It proved that Johnson said he saw Croker, and said he had no pistol. Upon this point the discussion continued, some of the jury lying down on the benches, others sitting around, and every man entering into the argument. It was a long and wholly profitless discussion, as at daylight the jurymen stood precisely in the same position as they did when they first entered the room, not one having changed in the slightest his original opinion. At daylight it became evident that further discussion was entirely useless, and the jury refrained, some sleeping and others lying listlessly around the room. The accommodations of their room were anything but pleasant, but complaint was useless and was not indulged in.

THE PRISONER.

After the strain and trial of the night before, when Coroner Croker had undergone an ordeal all the more severe that it was unexpected (as he had been led by his friends to believe that an immediate acquittal was certain), he took a light supper and was then conducted back to the Tombs, where he entered once more a cell he had hoped in the morning never to see again. He, however, spite of his anxiety and the suffering of suspense, slept well, it is said, and when, at ten minutes to eleven, he was brought into court yesterday morning, he looked fresh, but much more nervous than on the previous night. The court room, according to the order of Justice Barrett, was not allowed to be so full as on the previous night, and was about two-thirds occupied.

At a few minutes before eleven Messrs Wingate, Clinton and Fellows, counsel for the prisoner, entered the room and took their accustomed seats. Then came Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Lyons. Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps was not present. Around the prisoner sat the same number of sympathizers and friends who had been with him on the evening before.

At three minutes past eleven Justice Barrett entered the court room and took his seat upon the bench.

He told the Crier to summon the jury to come into court, and five minutes after they filed into their seats, looking very seedy and very solemn.

Clerk Sparks—Gentlemen of the jury, you will answer to your names as they are called.

Each juror answered "present" to his name.

Judge Barrett—Have you agreed upon a verdict?

Foreman of the Jury—We have not.

The foreman then arose in his seat and handed a sealed communication to the Judge, who took it and opened it, reading it to himself. After he had read it, he said:—"Is there any objection to my reading this communication aloud?"

The members of the jury signified that there was no objection whatever.

Judge Barrett thereupon read the note, which in substance stated that the jury had been from the first moment of retiring equally divided, and that the possibility of their agreeing was hopeless. That indeed they had ceased to discuss the question since daylight and until the time when they were brought into the court room.

After Judge Barrett read the letter he said:—"Under these circumstances, and with my knowledge of the care which you have, gentlemen of the jury, given to the case, and the intelligence you have displayed in the course of the trial, I feel it to be my duty to keep you no longer together. I regard it as very significant, however, that the jury, after a protracted trial, should be so equally divided as to the guilt, and that six of the jury should consider the possibility of its having been the prisoner who fired the shot. Had there been simply a difference of opinion among one or two of your number I should consider it my duty to have kept you together longer in an attempt to arrive at a verdict. But you stand so equally divided after seventeen hours hard work, and I am compelled to discharge you. If, however, you think there is the slightest possibility of your arriving at a verdict I shall still keep you together."

Foreman of the Jury—There is not.

Judge Barrett—Then you are discharged.

Mr. Clinton—I beg the attention of the Court for one moment. It would be interesting to know how the jury stood and I would request Your Honor to ask the jury as to what degree of guilt those who were in favor of conviction stood out for. A determination of this question would assist us materially in the course we propose to take. Your Honor will understand that I speak of the question of bail.

Judge Barrett—I shall not interrogate the jury on the subject. Gentlemen, you are discharged.

Mr. Clinton said he should make the motion for bail at an early day.

The Court was then adjourned, and an immediate rush took place for the doors. The prisoner was led down to the Sheriff's office, where he remained until the crowd had dispersed, when he quietly walked to the Tombs.

The result of the case was a general surprise to everybody, as nobody seemed to have anticipated such a result to the trial of Coroner Croker.

HOW THE JURY STOOD.

The jury stood as follows:—

For Acquittal—Henry H. Bowers (second juryman), Freeman Bloodgood (fourth juryman), Jonas Tanzer (fifth juryman), Robert D. Lloyd (ninth juryman), Louis Ouvrier (tenth juryman), Enos D. Throop (twelfth juryman).

For Conviction—Nathaniel J. W. Lecato (foreman), Henry McGregor (third juryman), Richard McNamee (sixth juryman), Robert Oglivie (seventh juryman), Timothy S. Holton (eighth juryman), George W. Young (ninth juryman).

The third juryman, Henry McGregor, was understood to have been prepared to go for acquittal and is said to have stated his willingness to do so in the jury room, but went over to the side of those in favor of conviction simply because as it was evident that a disagreement was certain, it was thought better the jury should stand six to six. Mr. McGregor only voted this way, it is said, for the purpose of equalizing the vote so as to be discharged, as it was believed that if the jury had stood seven to five Judge Barrett might have kept them in much longer.

WHAT THE JURYMEN SAY.

A HERALD reporter interviewed several of the jurymen on the question as to how they reached their point of disagreement.

Mr. Lecato, the foreman of the jury, said that while he would not mention who were in favor and who were against Croker he would say that from the first ballot that was taken in the jury room it was evident the jury would not agree. They then stood six to six, and did not change during the night until they stopped discussing the question entirely. Those who were in favor of acquittal believed that Croker had nothing to do whatever with the shooting of McKenna. Those who were the other way considered he had fired a shot, and that it was with the intention of killing either McKenna or some one of the other people present that Croker fired the shot. These were as determined in their attitude as those who were against conviction.

Mr. Bowers, the second juryman, was also interviewed. He said that all discussion was from the first useless. Every juryman but one had evidently made up his mind entirely and could not be changed. Six of the jury stood for entire acquittal and the other six were for murder. These, however, were willing to alter their verdict and make a compromise of manslaughter in the third degree, but those for acquittal would not consent to this, as their argument was that the prisoner was either guilty or not guilty. If he were not guilty it would be unjust to condemn him to any degree of guilt. It would be a perversion of justice. So in this attitude the two parties remained, neither willing to give way. It was a somewhat singular fact that all the roommates, with the exception of one, had opposite views. They had been divided into twos, and a policeman to each two during the week, and no two agreed in opinion, except the one he mentioned. Thus this trial ends without a result.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.—GILDED AGE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. John T. Raymond.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
corner of Twenty-third street and sixth avenue.—THE HERO OF THE HOUR, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:40 P. M. Mr. Henri Stuart.

ROMAN HIPPODROME,
Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.—FETE AT ECKIN, afternoon and evening, at 2 and 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway.—THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:40 P. M. Mr. Boucicault.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE,
Fifty-eighth street and Lexington avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Fanny Davenport.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant.

BROOKLYN THEATRE,
Washington street.—JANE EYRE, at 8 P. M. Miss Charlotte Thompson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL,
Sixteenth street.—BEGONE DULL CARE. Mr. Macabe.

GLOBE THEATRE,
Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Jennie Hughes.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—CHILPERIC, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Emily Soldene.

NEW PARK THEATRE,
Fulton street, Brooklyn.—THE ORPHANS. R. M. Carroll and Sons.

GERMANIA THEATRE,
Fourteenth street.—DER VETTER, at 8 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.—OLIVER TWIST, at 2 P. M. QUITS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. J. H. Pinson.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
No. 585 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.—THE BLACK CROOK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Monday, Dec. 14, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cold and cloudy, with rain or snow.

THE ARREST of a member of the German Reichstag has caused an unusual sensation, and the Deputies have unanimously united in demanding his release because of the invasion of privilege. Even Bismarck may find that it is easy to go too far.

KING KALAKAUA was so ill yesterday that the reception at the White House has been postponed. It is to be hoped the Hawaiian King may soon recover from the fatigues of what to him was a severe journey and be able to enjoy his visit to this country.

M. OSCAR DE LAFAYETTE was congratulated yesterday by the Deputies of the Left on the good feeling displayed toward him by the citizens of the United States. The return of the Washington watch to the Lafayette family is accepted in republican France as a sign of national and political brotherhood. In this action, so slight in itself, there is a good omen for the future and a trust that the two countries will continue the friendly relations begun nearly a century ago and go on in the maintenance of republican liberty.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLE.—The excitement in New Orleans continues, but no attack upon the Returning Board has yet been made, nor has the Board yet given any pretext for violence. It has done nothing, and the outrage upon justice which it is said it contemplates remains unexecuted. The conservatives can do nothing that will injure their cause more than to appeal to arms, for in that case the decision will certainly be against them, and we are glad to hear that Governor McEnery and the White League are opposed to any violence. Congress can this session be compelled to redeem Louisiana from misrule, unless the democracy blunder in making a party measure out of what should be a national duty.

WHAT IS FAME?—The French journals are disputing over the proposition to place the statue of Mirabeau in the Court of Justice of Aix. The republicans insist that this honor is due to the eloquent champion of the Revolution. The conservatives argue that as Mirabeau had been imprisoned in this town for heinous offences, and condemned to imprisonment in the very court where it is now proposed to erect his statue, the honor would be a bad precedent. Among the statues already erected is that of Portelis, who, in passing judgment on Mirabeau, stigmatized him as "a bad son and a bad citizen." It would be a singular illustration of the irony of fame if the prisoner who was there condemned and the judge who condemned him should stand side by side in marble or bronze.

The Religious Strife in Germany—Bismarck, Arnim and the Herald.

Those who look at national events in their international aspects cannot fail to note the relation between the ultramontane contest in Germany and the extraordinary excitement now pervading England as to whether allegiance to the Pope is to govern the allegiance of the Catholic to his sovereign. The coincidence in the two controversies only indicates that Germany and England are controlled by similar emotions. We see what we have seen so often, that between the two systems, civil government as seen in the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon countries and religious government as seen in the Papacy, there is an irrepressible and constantly recurring conflict. The war of Luther against the indulgences and of Henry VIII. against the Papal supremacy were early phases of the present strife. Those who study the career of Luther will see that his success came, not from any sense of an outraged religious sentiment on the part of the German Catholics, but from a patriotic opposition to Italians and the rule of Italian prelates over the Catholic world. Henry VIII. became the defender of the faith by appealing to that sturdy English patriotism which was as strong then as it is now. The contest in Germany, the earnest effort to convict Count Arnim, the bitterness that marks the relations between Bismarck and the Pope, the efforts of Disraeli and Gladstone to vie with each other in their appeal to the Protestant sentiment of England, show that we are in a new phase of the religious movement known in history as the Protestant Reformation.

Therefore every phase of this contest, no matter how minute, becomes of the utmost importance. The conviction or the acquittal of Count Arnim is a small matter, so far as that nobleman is concerned. He can have no more punishment than what he has already undergone. The world well understands that there is no crime in what he has done. There may be infractions of the Prussian civil service law. The averment that the publication of the questionable documents will be regarded as high treason shows the anxiety of the government as to the moral results of the controversy. It is possible, and no doubt very probable, that in his efforts to protect himself against Bismarck Count Arnim has violated the technical regulations of the Prussian Foreign Office. But no one believes that he has done anything inconsistent with his honor and his duty as a nobleman of the German Empire. Therefore the harshness of his punishment does not mean the vindication of German law, but satisfying the policy of Bismarck. It is another phase of the strife for power. Prussia is governed by a capricious king—one who is as absolutely master as the Tudors. He selects ministers, commands armies, makes war or peace, as he pleases, and accepts the advice of a cabinet only when the advice pleases him. Perhaps the protest of the Reichstag against the summary arrest of one of its members may have some effect in changing the royal decision, but we do not so anticipate. To be the Minister of an absolute monarch has its advantages. There are no parliaments to dread—unless the Reichstag shall really become a parliament, jealous of its dignity, as now seems probable—no budgets to discuss, no ultimate legislation to punish or reward. When it is necessary to wield the resources of a great empire, to make sudden, swift, unpausing and unexpected war, when it is deemed best to suddenly sum up all the resources of an empire for an instant purpose, then this relation of a favored minister to an irresponsible king has its advantages. Without such a relation it is a question whether Prussia could have won Sadowa or Sedan.

On the other hand, there are disadvantages. A statesman may rise like Wolsey, resting on the affections of his prince, only to fall like Wolsey when those affections grow cold. It may be a question of grave State policy, or it may be a simple bodily distemper wearing upon the nerves, this royal power to build up and tear down is unquestioned and from it there is no appeal. With such a power Bismarck has to deal. He serves a master who may disrobe him to-morrow and no one to dispute the act. So when he fights it is for power and not a principle. He is strong when Germany is behind him, for Germany will always be respected, even by the Prince who rules it. Therefore he summons up the same old feeling for the Fatherland against the foreign priest and the foreign prince which nerved Luther in his journey to Worms and which led Prussia from Jena to Waterloo. Bismarck sees that in this struggle there is against him a power he cannot but fear. He is the Minister of a very old man. In the course of nature this Kaiser must soon go and "rest with God." In his place a new prince will come, a young man who will be as anxious to emulate his ancestral glory as was Frederick when he sent his father's veteran generals home from the wars, saying that a king of Prussia could not "march with a tutor in the field." All the tokens that come from Germany show that the new Kaiser will not rule with his father's ministers as his military or civil tutors. Between Bismarck and this Prince there have not been the most cordial relations. A prince by the force of intellect, like Bismarck, is not apt always to be patient with a prince by the grace of God, like Frederick William. We saw this in the dealings of Wellington with George IV. Considering the Crown Prince or the imperial family as supporters of Arnim this proceeding becomes very plain. Upon any other hypothesis it is altogether a mystery.

Everything that Bismarck has thus far done shows that he is simply making a desperate contest for power against high royal influences. Arnim is nothing to him. He invokes the Protestant sentiment of Germany against the reactionary power that waits expectant for the throne, and the effect of which may be ill to German unity and freedom. Else why this impatient nervous scrutiny of what is called "the relations between the HERALD and Count Arnim?" As our special cable despatch shows, the guilt or innocence of this accused Minister is practically a question of the enterprise of the NEW YORK HERALD. We learn that on the trial intercepted copies of the telegrams sent from our Berlin correspondent to our London bureau have been read. One of our correspondents has been placed under police surveillance. Detectives have followed his movements from day to day and testify to his going and coming. A letter addressed to the HERALD is read in court. This letter must have been taken from the Post Office, as it never came to us. Detectives have prowled about our London office, as we learn from a prominent London newspaper. For all we know our office in New York has been similarly honored; for, as our correspondent says, "Prince Bismarck has spared no trouble or expense to know the relations existing between the HERALD and Count Arnim."

We cannot refrain from acknowledging these attentions on the part of the Prince Chancellor. The HERALD has only the kindest feelings toward Prince Bismarck. We have received many courtesies from him, and not many months have passed since he asked us to become the medium for the republication in America of the Falk laws. We should gladly do him any service that an independent journal can render to a great minister and prince. It may, therefore, be a service for him to know that the exact "relations between the HERALD and Count Arnim" are the relations between a cosmopolitan journal looking for news and a nobleman whose movements and fate interest mankind. We have the same interest in Prince Bismarck that we have in Count Arnim. It is a mystery that so shrewd and gifted a minister, who has been a strenuous journalist in his day, should not understand this independent attitude, and that the fact that such a relation is possible is the best evidence that America enjoys a freedom that Germany with all of her glory does not yet possess.

The Bogus Correspondent.

About this time, when the Christmas holidays unbend the hearts of hotel keepers and the Legislatures and Congress assemble, the bogus correspondent of the HERALD resumes his wild career. We heard of him frequently during the summer, when the various watering places were open, and Long Branch, Saratoga, Newport, Atlantic City, Cape May and the White Sulphur Springs were central points over a large field upon which he gayly disported. When the summer season of dissipation ends he generally disappears for a short time, leaving a trail of unpaid bills behind and a vista of disappointed hotel keepers in the distance; but he only goes "to come again," like Monsieur Tonson. The winter opens a new sphere for his impudence, his invention and his industry. When fashion ceases to furnish an opportunity it is afforded amply by politics. Hotel keepers are to blame if they are victimized by the bogus correspondent who repeats himself so often. They can detect him by several signs. In the first place he is always impecunious, always extremely important in his own person and always expecting remittances. He is very apt to confuse the newspaper profession with that of the mendicant, and to play the *rôles* of King Cophetua and the beggar maid at the same time. Clothed in the grandeur of his confidential connection with the HERALD and its "mysterious influence," he believes, with Pistol, that "base is the slave who pays." He will board with the cheerful hotel keeper for weeks, and promise him enormous compliments when his letters are published. But the letters of the bogus correspondent are never published, and some incredulous persons suppose they are never written. These are sure signs by which this peculiar being may be detected; but in justice to ourselves and to the army of regular and occasional correspondents, who are solvent and responsible gentlemen, we would say to bankers, hotel keepers and other confiding persons whom he may approach, that whenever there is any question of the authenticity of a correspondent they have simply to telegraph an inquiry to New York. It will cost them nothing—indeed it may save them something—and we shall be obliged for the chance of exposing some of the numerous frauds and adventurers who trade upon the reputation of this paper, not having in their own names any capital of the kind. We have heard of the bogus correspondent recently, and we would like to do to him as Mr. Tackleton did to the crickets—"I scrunch them," said Mr. Tackleton.

John Stuart Mill and His Opponents.

The late Mr. Mill advanced in his posthumous essays singular opinions concerning the usefulness of religion. He did not consider either faith in God or in the immortality of human life necessary to the noblest interests of man. The consciousness that our influence is for the good of the generations which follow, he argued, should give more satisfaction than the selfish hope of continuing indefinitely our merely individual existence. It was an humble belief, but as it carried the doctrine of renunciation to its extreme there is no probability that it will become popular. Men cling to the idea of their immortality with indestructible fervor, and what has given Christianity its wonderful power over all races is the promise, the revelation, the divine pledge that what is sown in corruption shall be raised in incorruption, and that the miracle of Christ's resurrection shall become the natural law of the world. Mr. Mill's contentment with the extinction of personality in death may be accepted by philosophers of his own kind, but it can never replace Christianity in the estimation of mankind.

This fundamental doctrine of the Christian religion had several expositions yesterday from the pulpits of New York, one of the most notable being the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Hepworth upon "The Victory in Christ." Jesus, he said, was "the matter and substance of life," and this seems to resemble the idea of Thomas De Quincey, that immortality is not the natural inheritance of man, but the precious gift of the Saviour of the world. Whether Dr. Hepworth agrees with this idea we are not certain, but surely the argument of Plato, which Addison has made familiar to the English reader by his famous soliloquy in the tragedy of "Cato," is strengthened by the teachings of St. Paul. The natural argument of the Greek philosopher in favor of immortality has, in the example and the words of Christ, supernatural indorsement. If the longings of the soul itself are evidence of a future life, the promises of Christianity become a double assurance to the believer.

The Rev. Dr. Deems also touched upon this subject, but directed his attention more immediately to the practical question of the amusements which are proper for religious people in this world. The Rev. Dr. McGlynn spoke of the humility of St. John the Baptist, and the Rev. Dr. Rylance of Christian duty toward the poor. Mr. Beecher chose for his subject the slow development of Christian character, and the Rev. Mr. Van Buskirk more closely considered the subject to which we have referred. "There is a scene in which we shall live after the grave has closed over us," he said, and he also dwelt upon Mr. Mill's theory of the value of one life's influence upon other lives. Mr. Frothingham, who is, perhaps, nearer to Mr. Mill's ideas than any other of our clergymen, spoke of the coming dawn, and beautifully used the transit of Venus to illustrate his argument. Altogether the sermons of yesterday are full of interest, especially as they show the Christian side of the great discussion now carried on by the advanced thinkers of our time.

A Threatened Raid on the City Charitable Institutions.

It is evident that an attempt is to be made after January 1 to obstruct the payment to the city charitable institutions of the excise and other moneys appropriated to their use under existing laws. The amendments to the State constitution adopted at the last election are interpreted as prohibiting "the application of the excise moneys to any of the charities heretofore benefited by them," and also as affecting "the right of disposing of the eight hundred thousand dollars or so, included in next year's tax levy, for charitable institutions." It is argued, in regard to the excise moneys, that, if paid into the city treasury before the 1st day of January, 1875, they may be distributed among the charitable institutions, but that after that date "there can be no question that the constitutional amendments authoritatively prohibit the application of the excise moneys to any of the charities heretofore benefited by them." It is also held, in reference to the appropriations to charitable institutions included in the city estimate for next year, that as the tax levy for 1875 must be finally closed before the end of this year, the Board of Apportionment, under existing laws, "will have no choice but to incorporate the sum named in their appropriations; but after it has been inserted it is very questionable whether taxes can be raised for any such purpose, and after they have been received it is tolerably certain that payments under such appropriations will be illegal."

The fallacy of this is apparent. The amendments to the constitution adopted at the last election are in force from the moment the vote adopting them is officially declared by the State Canvassers. They do not take effect on the 1st day of January next. The constitution as it existed before the last election simply provided that amendments, after undergoing the requisite legislative action, should, upon receiving the approval and ratification of a majority of the qualified voters, "become part of the constitution." This, of course, incorporated the amendments in the constitution from the moment the official declaration of their adoption was published. That this was the intention of the constitution is shown by the fact that amendments might be submitted to the people "in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe," and were not required to be submitted only at a general election. The new article 16, adopted at the last election, provides that "all amendments to the constitution shall be in force from and including the 1st day of January succeeding the election at which the same were adopted, except when otherwise provided by such amendments." But as this article could not become a part of the constitution until after its adoption and incorporation in the constitution it applies only to future amendments. If, therefore, the appropriations to charitable institutions in the city estimate for 1875 will be unconstitutional after the 1st of January they are unconstitutional now. In like manner, if the excise moneys cannot be applied to charitable purposes under the amendments to the constitution after January 1, they cannot be so applied subsequent to the announcement of the result of the State canvass.

But the only restriction to the appropriation of county and city moneys contained in the amendments is to be found in the new section added to article 8 of the constitution as section 11. This provides as follows:—"No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation. * * * This section shall not prevent such county, city, town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law." Chapter 642 of the Laws of 1874 provides that all moneys received for liquor licenses, after payment of the expenses of the Commission, shall be appropriated by a majority of the Board of Apportionment to whatever charitable institutions may seem to such Board deserving and proper. The Comptroller is required to pay the money as thus directed. In like manner, various State laws authorize the levy of a tax for the several amounts appropriated in the city estimate "for the aid and support" of the city poor. All these laws remain in force, and are not invalidated by the adoption of the constitutional amendments. For these reasons we believe that the attempt to divert from the charitable institutions the moneys derived from licenses or appropriated by the city estimate will fail. It will be unfortunate if the City Comptroller should insist upon withholding these moneys from the city charities. Such a policy will only lead to litigation, and in the end entail loss upon the taxpayers, besides causing much unnecessary suffering.

Mr. Talmage's Sunday Logic.

Evidently the Rev. Mr. Talmage believes that, in opposition to the theatres, he has found a fruitful theme, and as he promises to discuss the subject still further there is no present hope of his yielding it up. His sermon yesterday was a plea for the American Sabbath brought over on the Mayflower and fashioned in severity upon the Jewish model. So far as his discourse related to the theatres it was not so marked as his previous efforts, but both as it related to the stage and the observance of the day it was suggestive of a few thoughts. The first of these is that in either case the laws of the State regulate the duties of the citizens. If any manager violates or has violated the statute forbidding theatrical or other entertainments on Sunday it was only necessary to invoke the courts to stop that which the law forbade. No virulent sermon against the stage could effect any good in the matter. Neither is a plea for the American Sabbath, as Mr. Talmage calls our Sunday, likely to have any better results. The law regulates the duty of the citizen on Sunday, and, so far as the law goes, the courts will enforce it. Beyond this neither Mr. Talmage nor the law can go. Under a government which prescribes no creed and no religion for the people it is impossible to enforce the Sabbath brought over in the Mayflower. The law cannot command it as part of the citizen's duty that he shall go to church on Sunday. It may prescribe that he shall follow no business avocation on a particular day of the week, but it cannot make a Jewish or a Puritan Sabbath. Mr. Talmage insists upon too much. Most people will sustain him in enforcing the Sunday laws but very few liberal-minded men will go with him in framing an American Sabbath. We may not want the hilarity of a European Sunday, but that is no reason why Mr. Talmage and the class to which he belongs should limit the liberty of the citizen to an extent to make the interference a tyranny.

Charles Ross Once More.

It is hardly to be wondered at that the lapse of time since his disappearance, now more than five months, should have driven the story of the stolen Ross child almost out of notice. Now and then a report creeps into circulation that he is found, but is received incredulously. The public has made up its mind either that the child has been murdered or that the thieves will not dare to risk the exposure of returning him. His parents, according to popular opinion, may as well face their inevitable loss and bear it as they can.

Now we have good reason to believe that Charles Ross is not murdered, but that his captors still hold him ready to give up so soon as the ransom is paid. It would serve a good purpose at this precise juncture if every newspaper in the country would recall the facts of the child's abduction to its readers, and urge them to fresh efforts to solve the mystery. During the first few weeks after it occurred, in the general alarm and horror, a dozen different hypotheses were offered. Suspicion was thrown first on one side and then another; the Ross family, being unknown, were dragged before the bar of public opinion, indicted for prevarication, then licentiousness, and finally for a deliberate scheme of swindling. The people caught at any theory which would disprove the frightful possibility of the presence among us of an organized band of kidnappers—the advent of a new crime more terrible than murder. While press and people were following these false scents the thieves disappeared. Sufficient time has, however, now passed to dispel all these groundless theories. The character of the Ross family, and of every one connected, even remotely, with them, has been brought to the glaring light, and tested by a strict judicial investigation, and by the yet sterner tribunal of a suspicious public with its myriad watchful eyes. The facts of the case now remain, clear and indisputable, ready for our action, and as such we offer them to our readers.

First—Christian K. Ross, the father of the stolen child, is a man of unimpeachable integrity and honor. The theory once advocated that the boy was secreted by his connivance that he might obtain the ransom money was met by an indignant and overwhelming refutation from all of his business associates, representing the largest commercial interests of Philadelphia. It is worth mentioning in this connection that neither the committee holding in trust the twenty thousand dollars offered for the boy and his captors, nor any one of the various corps of detectives, public and private, employed in the case, whose interest it naturally would be to find Mr. Ross guilty, entertain the slightest suspicion of him, but all have a profound and thorough belief in his uprightness and respect for his sorrow.

Second—The allegation that Mr. Ross was a debauchee, and that his discarded wife was really the kidnapper, was the fabrication of a Reading newspaper, for which its publishers have been found guilty in a criminal suit for libel. Mr. Ross' affidavit in this case, denying one by one all the allegations in the Reading article, was proved at every point. The brothers and near friends of Mrs. Ross, and the poor, broken-hearted woman herself appeared upon the witness stand to testify to the exceptional purity and fidelity of his life as a husband and father. "Christian Ross," said his brother-in-law, with a natural touch of bitterness, "has but one fault to excuse this attack—he is poor." The Ross family led a quiet, reserved life, and this very reserve, this distaste for playing any melodramatic *rôle* before the public, irritated the press and was the chief cause of the unjust aspersions cast upon them. We feel it is but proper in this connection, as a concession largely due to the bereaved family of the stolen child, that the HERALD should say that while its investigations of the matter carried on at a distance were meant simply to serve the public, they were in certain particulars erroneous in theory and facts. Our correspondent, acting upon false information, believed by him to be true, did the character of Mr. Ross gross injustice, and we would be wanting in the commoner feelings of humanity were we not thus to distinctly disavow his erroneous accusations and express our sincere sympathy for the afflicted family of the gentleman whom they affected.

Third—It is now reduced to a certainty that the child was stolen from no motive of revenge, or for other ill purpose than simply to command the ransom. It has become customary of late years to bargain with burglars for the return of stolen bonds and jewels; this is but a new branch of the same business.

The case, then, stands thus:—The child stolen on the first day of last July, it is believed, still lives; his abductors hold him triumphant, defying the law and outraged domestic life of the nation. The sum of twenty thousand dollars offered by the citizens of Philadelphia is not, let it be understood, to be paid for the child alone, but for the child and its captors. Meanwhile help, if there be any under God, must come from the people. It is not possible in these days of close communication that the child can be always hidden. If he be in the country some human eye must see him. The more remote or isolated the village or hamlet the more chance that he is secreted there. It is not for poor Charley Ross' help alone that we would have every man and woman in the land serve as a detective, but for their own child's sake; that their own baby and that of every mother may sleep henceforth securely in its cradle, and not become a subject of barter for men more cruel than death.

"Alas! Poor Yorick."

Our irrepressible and benevolent friend Bergh makes his appearance in a new character. Having fulfilled his mission as the champion of the animal kingdom he now becomes the champion of the plays and the players. It is perhaps the most natural transition, for after his crusade of benevolence what remains to a philanthropist of an active nature but to try his skill on the comedians. A few days since Mr. Daly, the enterprising manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, having exhausted the literary resources of France, made an adventure into Spain. He discovered the play of "Yorick." It is a good play of the sombre, gruesome school, with touches of sadness that evidently suit the tastes of a Madrid audience fresh from the bull fight. Somehow our American taste does not welcome "Yorick." We have our merry moods, and shrink from entertainments that strain the nerves and keep us awake at night. Then Mr. Daly invoked the sacred figure of Shakespeare, dragging it from the Olympian heights of an almost holy fame to walk up and down the stage as a mere man. The play oppressed more than it amused, and we presumed it would gently sink into the well filled sepulchre of unappreciated dramas. Mr. Bergh insists that it shall not die; that no such play was ever written or acted, and that we must all hasten and see it.

For Mr. Daly's sake we should like to see Mr. Bergh's advice accepted, for he is an ingenious, original man, who has labored hard to elevate the stage and has won golden opinions. It is not pleasant, especially in these mellow, gracious, Christmas times, to see a manager with so many natural resources and so high a purpose buffeting the cruel waves of a receding sea. He has a fine theatre and a splendid company. But who can rule the uncertain chances of popular taste? We can imagine that, for a bull-fighting community, "Yorick" would be an attraction. But we have no bull-fighting fancies, as Mr. Bergh must be happy to feel, and Mr. Daly cannot even get up a newspaper controversy as to the merits of his play. Just now our theatrical people are under the spell of a great genius—of one who can write a masterpiece and act it. Boucicault dwarfs everybody else, and all the world is concerned about the "Shaughraun." If there is one thing the people know, it is what pleases them. Mr. Boucicault has succeeded in pleasing. He has written one of the best comedies that has appeared since the "School for Scandal." Envious critics may say it is all stolen; that it contains effects taken from Byron, Shakespeare and Hugo; that the dog is only a copy of the dog Schneider; that there is the same old priest, the same handsome officer, the same forward Irish girl anxious to be kissed, the same police spy and informer; that the fox hunt is repeated from "London Assurance," and that Conn, the Shaughraun, is a kind of Irish Rip Van Winkle, who drinks, idles, poaches, sings a song, plays on the fiddle and dances with the lasses. But a genius for stealing is genius after all. If Boucicault can steal so well why can not his critics do the same? The field is open to them just as it was open to the rivals of Shakespeare, who proved that he stole his plots from Plutarch and Boccaccio, old jest books and wherever he found anything worth taking. If the dramatists cannot write as well as Boucicault let them steal as well, and the people will be satisfied.

We welcome Mr. Bergh into the guild of dramatic criticism. He makes a brave battle for "Yorick." We wish it were a winning fight. But the misfortune with Mr. Bergh is that, like his immortal prototype, the last of Spanish chivalry, he always puts on his armor in a hopeless cause. He cannot fight public opinion any more than Don Quixote could fight the windmills of La Mancha. The mills will turn when the wind blows. Just now the wind blows in the direction of the "Shaughraun." Good Mr. Bergh may shoulder his lance and go home. As for Mr. Daly he has won so many fights with his splendid company and his own unsurpassed taste that he can enter with courage and the assurance of renewed success upon brighter campaigns.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. Colton, of Philadelphia, is staying at the St. Denis Hotel.

Lotta, the actress, arrived in this city yesterday, and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Harrold, of Washington, is among the latest arrivals at the Westminster Hotel.

Lieutenant H. T. Stewart, of the Royal Artillery, British Army, is quartered at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, has apartments at the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. A. B. Mullet, of architectural fame, is sojourning at the Astor House, whence he surveys the new Post Office.

Lieutenant Governor John C. Robinson, whose home is at Binghamton, is residing temporarily at the St. Denis Hotel.

Mr. Charles P. Kimball, of Portland, formerly a favorite, though unsuccessful, democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A deputation of Knights Templars from the United States have been visiting Havana and the interior of Cuba. They will return to New Orleans to-day on the steamer Wilmington.

And now here is the Emperor of Austria up for economy. A short time ago one of his imperial Majesty's ships arrived at Stamboul, and the Austrian Internuncio, Count Ziehy, at once chose her for a gala pleasure trip up and down the Bosphorus. An official and grandiloquent report to headquarters seems to have been drawn up about the event, which was even submitted to the Emperor. On the return of the diplomatic document the following pencil query, written by the Emperor, was found on the margin:—"Who pays for the coal?"

It is reported in London that the rumor about the Queen's alarming illness had its origin in the following circumstances:—"In a certain London newspaper office there is a biography of the Sovereign, which was written ten years ago, and the editor, with the provident forethought of his class, deemed it desirable that it should be revised and brought down to date. It was given out to one of the staff and duly 'revised and corrected.' The editor thought it would be well to see the article in type, and he consequently gave it out to be set up. A compositor happened to see the notice when it was in type, read the solemn and affecting announcement with which it opened and immediately proceeded to disseminate the melancholy intelligence. As soon as the story was fairly set a-going it travelled in all directions and underwent all sorts of modifications. In one of its forms it reached a 'London correspondent,' and thus obtained a wide circulation all over the country."

VON ARNIM'S TRIAL.

Prussian Police Prosecution of the Free Press of America.

HERALD TELEGRAMS IN COURT

Has Bismarck Violated the Sanctity of the Mail?

The "Mysterious Influence" in Berlin.

High Treason to Publish the Missing Documents.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

BERLIN, Dec. 13, 1874.

The trial of Count Von Arnim has developed an interesting and very important issue, in the effort made on the part of the Crown Prosecutor to implicate the free press of America in the serious complication between Prince Bismarck and the ex-Minister of the Empire.

TELEGRAPH SPIES.

Already several references have been made in Court to telegrams which the HERALD correspondent in the German capital forwarded to London for transmission by cable to New York.

POLICE SURVEILLANCE OF THE FREE PRESS OF AMERICA.

One telegram, partly in cipher, which was read in Court, stated that important letters had been mailed for the London office of the HERALD. This was taken to imply a connivance on the part of the servants of the Hotel Rome, and detectives were examined to testify concerning the personal movements of the HERALD correspondent, who was, apparently, under police surveillance during the entire period of his stay in the city.

VON ARNIM'S TESTIMONY.

Count Von Arnim, when examined upon these points by the Judge, denied having any knowledge of the telegram. He declared also that he is unacquainted with the name of the HERALD correspondent.

HAS BISMARCK VIOLATED THE NATIONAL POST OFFICE?

The Frankfort *Zeitung* reports that one of the letters of your correspondent has been read in Court. If this be correct, the letter was intercepted by the Prussian police.

A DESPERATE RESOLVE OF THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR.

Private information says that Bismarck will spare no trouble or expense in order to know the existing relations of the HERALD to Von Arnim.

THE PENALTY OF HIGH TREASON AGAINST NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION.

The Court trying Count Von Arnim was in secret session two hours yesterday, when the most important of the documents—which have been withheld from the public—were read.

The prosecution gave warning that any person who published or caused to be published these documents would be considered guilty of high treason.

THE LEGAL ARGUMENTS.

Baron Holstein will testify on Monday morning, and the counsel will begin their arguments in the afternoon.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

The verdict will probably be postponed until next week.

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

The American Explorer Marching Forward in the Footsteps of Livingstone.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

LONDON, Dec. 13, 1874.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, the American explorer in Africa, left Zanzibar on the 15th of November for Bagamoyo, on the mainland, whence he will make up his caravan for departure on his great errand of discovery.

GERMANY.

Parliamentary Privilege Vindicated Against the Sudden Arrest of Members.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, 1874.

In the Reichstag, yesterday, Herr Lasker called attention to the arrest of Herr Majunke, a member of that body, and moved that the Committee on Standing Orders report as soon as possible if arrests of deputies during the session are admissible, and if so, how they can eventually be avoided.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The committee subsequently decided that the arrest of Herr Majunke was inadmissible, and recommended that the Reichstag demand his immediate liberation.

A CABINET MINISTER ABOUT TO RESIGN.

The Minister of Justice, De Leonhardt, intends to resign on account of ill health.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Democratic Homage to the Memory of Lafayette.

PARIS, Dec. 13, 1874.

At a meeting of the Deputies of the Left to-day an address to M. Oscar de Lafayette was adopted congratulating him on the flattering communications he received from the citizens of the United States.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Dec. 13, 1874.

A despatch from Montevideo dated the 8th inst. says the insurrection in the Argentine States is there considered at an end.

SPAIN.

General Loma Said to Have Died of His Wounds.

LONDON, Dec. 13, 1874.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Bayonne telegraphs a report in circulation there that General Loma has died of wounds received in the last battle with the Carlists; but despatches from San Sebastian, the General's headquarters, leave the report unconfirmed.

Telegrams from Carlist sources assert that he was killed on the field.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 13, 1874.

Parliament will reassemble on the 5th of February.

Bishop Colenso Under the Ban.

LONDON, Dec. 14—5:30 A. M.

The Bishop of London has prohibited Bishop Colenso from preaching in this diocese.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1874.

Needful Improvement of the Mississippi's Mouth—The Jetty System Condemned—The Ruined Levees and Danger of Depopulation.

The commission sent to Europe to examine the jetty system at the mouth of the Danube and other rivers, with a view to ascertain whether it could be adopted in deepening the mouth of the Mississippi, are now at Southwest Pass and have carefully examined the delta of the river before beginning their report. It is understood that both Generals Comstock and Wright are of the opinion that the jetty system is impracticable for the Mississippi and that the Fort St. Philip Canal, the route of which is also being examined by another commission, is the only way to avoid the mud lump blockade which has so seriously interfered with the commerce of the river.

The commission, consisting of three officers of the Engineer corps and two civil engineers, of whom General Warren is president, appointed by the President to report upon the best method for improving the levees of the Mississippi River and reclaiming the lands, have finished their labors and will be ready to report in a few days. The commission are unanimous in the opinion that the government should begin at once a comprehensive system of rebuilding and improving the levees bordering on the States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, as otherwise the crevasses caused by the floods of last spring will expose the inhabitants of the submerged districts to more serious trouble than they have yet experienced and utterly impoverish the people of what has been and ought still to be a prosperous and productive section of the country. The report will be submitted to the President, and by him, it is said, it will be sent to Congress with an urgent recommendation that Congress authorize the Engineer corps to proceed with the work and make for it a liberal appropriation.

Judge Swayne Not to Resign from the Supreme Bench—Secretary Bristow Undazzled by the Judicial Ermine—The Cattell Case.

Judge Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, authorizes a denial of the report of his intended resignation. His health is good and his mind vigorous, and he does not feel the need of rest. There is some reason to believe that persons anxious to get Mr. Bristow out of the Treasury, and thinking it possible to persuade him to accept a place on the Supreme Bench, were the authors of the report about Judge Swayne. The straightforward business course and direct, uncompromising character of the Secretary of the Treasury, as also his opinions on the currency and finance questions, create a strong opposition to him; but they have also made for him many strong friends. His determination to economize in the expenses of administration, wherever he can, is likely to reform some surplus officers out of place, and has just caused Mr. Cattell and his friends some disappointment. The Secretary could not see, it is said, the need for two financial agents in London, and he preferred Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Cattell, as likely to be the more efficient. It is understood to be not impossible to drive Mr. Bristow out of the Treasury, but he will hardly be drawn out by the offer of a seat on the Supreme Bench, nor will he be worried out by petty annoyances. If he goes out it will be on a conflict of principle or of an important point in policy, and this does not seem probable just now.

The Special Committee on Louisiana Affairs—The Coming Investigation.

The House will to-morrow be called upon to decide whether the special committee to investigate the condition of affairs in Louisiana shall go down to New Orleans or hear evidence here. The selection of the members of the committee will depend somewhat upon the question of whether they are to remain here or go to search for the truth upon the scene.

Wanted—A "Supervising Architect."

John McArthur, of Philadelphia, who was Secretary Bristow's first choice as Supervising Architect, arrived here last night, and will to-morrow decline the position offered him. Mr. McArthur does not, upon examination, find the place of sufficient importance to induce him to give up his present business in Philadelphia. It is understood that Mr. Walsh, of St. Louis, now superintending the construction of the new Post Office building in that city, will be offered the position and will accept.

The District of Columbia Bill in the Senate.

District of Columbia affairs will probably occupy the Senate for the next few days. The bill to create a new form of government, giving the control and management of Washington matters to a Board of Regents, comes up to-morrow. As the report of the committee handed in the first day of the session by Senator Morrill was unanimously agreed to by the members of the committee there is likely to be no long or partisan discussion over the bill, which is founded on this report. Two or three days at furthest will suffice to perfect the details.

Rumored Political Object of New York Legislators in Washington.

Messrs. Batchelder, Husted and Tobey, members of the New York Legislature, are in town. Mr. Tobey says he wishes an appropriation by Congress for a breakwater on Lake Champlain. There is, however, a rumor that the New Yorkers have political designs, and that they would be pleased if the President would consent to help them in New York and at Albany with his patronage to redeem the republican defeat of this fall. The absence of recognized leaders in both the political parties so far is a topic of general remark among those who take interest in the political situation. Neither party as yet accepts any one man as its chief, but the democrats generally repudiate any new converts, and Mr. Mills, of Texas, expressed the common sentiment of his side when he said to some one who suggested that General Banks should be made Speaker, "Well, Banks may sing with us, but he can't lead the choir."

Florida To Have a Democratic Senator.

Advices from Florida indicate that a democratic Senator will succeed Senator Gilbert, though the State elected republican Congressmen. Senator Conover leaves here on Monday next for home, to use his influence in securing a republican colleague in the Senate.

A Proposed Bill to Reimburse the Depositors of the Freedmen's Savings Bank for Their Losses.

Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, is preparing a bill allowing and ordering suit to be brought against the individual corporators of the Freedman's Bank to made good the losses of depositors by the monstrous and cruel mismanagement of that corporation. Among the incorporators are Peter Cooper, William Cullen Bryant and a number of other wealthy New Yorkers and Bostonians, who lent their names to the bank on its establishment and gave it respectability and the confidence of the depositors. In Washington a very great number of colored working men and women have lost money by the failure of this bank. One hears of many cases of great hardship, where poor and industrious women have lost all their hard earned savings.

EXCITED LOUISIANA.

Violence Anticipated, But Delayed, in New Orleans.

FLIGHT FROM THE CITY PREVENTED.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13, 1874.

After all the preparations made for attack on the State House, none was made. But the scare is not yet over. There were men on the watch to prevent any members of the Returning Board from fleeing the city before proclaiming the result. If they had such an intention they abandoned it, as they had a secret Sunday session to-day. Why they expect an attack on the State House is inexplicable, as the radicals are all at home nights, and if violence were intended for them the mob would go to their houses. The leaguers ridicule the idea of charging upon the empty Capitol or hunting any of the obnoxious men before January.

McEnery to-day declares that the people will not do it, and if the pent-up torrent of indignation gets vent by lynching, within a day or two, it will be done by men for whose actions he and his party cannot be held responsible.

It will certainly not be done by the leaguers.

The fact that the streets, which every fine Sunday are crowded by young men, to-day are almost entirely deserted, is ominous of some mystery at work. It is believed that they are congregated in halls, making some preparations of a secret character.

Citizen Sentinels Guarding the Outlets of the City to Prevent the Flight of the Returning Board—A Popular Coup Expected.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13, 1874.

The mystery attending the absence from the street of the White Leaguers is explained by the fact that to-night two companies went to the Jackson Railroad depot and scrutinized all the passengers and examined all the baggage to see that the members of the Returning Board do not escape with the returns. All the steamers were searched as well, and to-night patrols are watching all the roads and ferries leading from the city.

It is rumored that the people will to-morrow seat Moncure, the newly elected State Treasurer, although the Board has not yet promulgated the vote.

All the troops are to-night confined to their quarters in anticipation of trouble. There are very few men on the streets at this writing, but trouble may occur later.

Apprehensions of Trouble in Washington—The Policy of the White Leaguers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1874.

The Louisianians in Washington express great apprehensions of the action of the White League, and profess to believe that this organization will move, when it does, with such rapidity and secrecy as to outwit the federal troops. At the same time it is reported of the White Leaguers that they are determined to come into no conflict with the federal authorities, and that, however strong they may be, or however determined to act, a single federal sergeant will always be sufficient to disperse them. Thus they mean to protest, but to avoid rebellion, and as the right to bear arms and to freely meet in public assemblies is sacred, if they act up to their promises they may annoy Kellogg and his party without laying themselves open to interference.

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

More of the Ballard Gang of Operators Captured—Regions in Pennsylvania Flooded with False Money.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 13, 1874.

Gilbert B. Perkins, an operator of the United States Secret Service Bureau, arrested and brought to this city to-day two "shovers" of the "queer," named Benjamin F. Erway, of Harrison Valley, Potter county, this State, and Nathan B. Adams, of Coleburg, same county, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. The field of their operations was in Potter county, where there are no banks within twenty-five miles of the scene of their work. So much of the "queer" got afloat that it may be called the currency of the place. All the bills "shoved" were finely executed. They were counterfeit tens on the Trader's National Bank of Syracuse, New York.

Perkins got on the track of Erway at Fort Erie, when he was hunting the Ballard gang, but, having larger game in view, did not arrest him. He was secured in Potter county. Adams was arrested in McKean county, in this State. Perkins captured him, his only clew being a description. Both men are supposed to belong to the Ballard gang of counterfeiters, all the bills being identified as being made by that prince of counterfeiters, Tom Ballard. The men are lodged here in jail, and will have a hearing before United States Commissioner Force on Tuesday evening. A woman, named Elenor M. Jones, was arrested at Wellsville, N. Y., by Perkins, who is probably of the same gang, as all the bills were tens on the same bank as above. She is at Buffalo under $2,500 bail.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

Murder Followed by Suicide in Charlestown, Boston—The Bodies Found in Death and Solitude, with Throats Cut.

BOSTON, Dec. 13, 1874.

A terrible double tragedy was enacted this afternoon at Charlestown, by William H. Jones, of Somerville, killing Mrs. O. R. Barry, at her residence, No. 56 School street, Charlestown, and immediately afterward cutting his own throat. Jones was married and had grown up children, and the two families were very intimate and considered highly respectable.

The deed was doubtless premeditated, as it was done with a razor which he had taken with him from his home in Somerville. There were no witnesses to the terrible affair, the balance of the Barry family being at church, and the bodies were found about half-past three o'clock by a son of the murdered woman. They were lying upon the floor about four feet apart, each with the throat cut. No cause is assigned for the deed.

A MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT SUNK.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13, 1874.

The steamboat Bossier was sunk at the Upper Falls, near Alexandria, on the 10th inst. Her cargo, consisting of 500 bales of cotton, will be saved, but the boat, valued at $6,000, will be a total loss.

HORRIBLE INFANTICIDE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 13, 1874.

A horrible case of infanticide occurred here yesterday. Hattie Beaman, a servant girl, decapitated with a pair of shears an illicit child she had given birth to.

DARING BURGLARY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 13, 1874.

At an early hour this morning the residence of Mr. E. J. Nagle, in East Boston, was entered by burglars, and stocks and bonds to the amount of $3,300, together with clothing, &c., to the value of $300 carried off. There is no clew to the burglars.

ARREST OF A BANK ROBBER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1874.

A man, supposed to be J. C. White, the leader in the Corinth Bank robbery, was arrested at Helena, Ark., yesterday. Persons from Corinth passed through here to day *en route* to Helena to identify him.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PRIEST.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1874.

The Rev. F. E. O'Keefe, a Catholic priest, from Avon Springs, died suddenly last night, at the residence of a relative, in this place. He had but recently returned from Europe.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN MAINE.

The Supreme Court Denies Her Every Office in the Constitution.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 13, 1874.

The Supreme Court has decided that women cannot hold the office of Justice of the Peace or any other office mentioned in the constitution; but that the Legislature may authorize women to hold any office created by that body.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 13, 1874.

The printing cloths market was dull and inactive during the week, the transactions were very light, at about ¼c. decline, the closing quotations being 4¾c. for good standards and 4¾c. for extra heavy.

THE HAWAIIAN KING.

Condition of His Majesty's Health.

THE ROYAL RECEPTION POSTPONED.

Official Condolances Tendered Him Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1874.

King Kalakaua was so ill to-day that he kept his bed almost all the time. He was able, however, to leave his chamber and go to his private parlor, where he remained about five minutes, when he was attacked by the cough which is a symptom of his illness, and was obliged to return to his couch.

HIS CONDITION AND AILMENT.

Dr. Turner, of the navy, who is now his attending physician, made a thorough examination of his lungs to-day, as some anxiety had been felt by his intimate attendants lest the disease should have secured a firm and dangerous hold upon his system. They were gratified, therefore, to learn that the naval surgeon found them to be in a perfectly sound condition. On the long journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic His Majesty caught a severe cold, from the effect of which he is now suffering, having contracted a very aggravated soreness of the throat.

SOCIAL FORMALITIES POSTPONED.

It had been intended by the President to call for him and take him to church, but this project had, of course, to be given up, as His Majesty was still so much indisposed. It is not probable this evening that he will be able to make his intended call on the President to-morrow morning, and the evening reception has already been postponed.

HIS MAJESTY'S ETIQUETTE.

The President gracefully set the King at ease today by sending him a message by Secretary Fish that if the King remained too ill to-morrow to go out the President would waive ceremony and call upon him at the Arlington. The King, however, preferred to observe the strict etiquette by making the first call himself.

THE SECRETARY'S COMPLIMENTS.

The Secretary also conveyed to the King an expression of his own sympathy with his affliction, and a hope that he would soon recover his accustomed health.

A HOPE FOR TO-MORROW.

Dr. Turner to-day stated that the royal visitor might be well enough for presentation to the President to-morrow, but did not think it advisable that he should undergo any other fatiguing exertion on the same day.

THE ENTERTAINMENT OF HIS MAJESTY.

The arrangement of the programme for the entertainment of His Majesty will now depend entirely upon the state of his health. It is His Majesty's intention, while in this country, to wear in public simply a plain citizens' dress of black, and on official visits probably the stars of two foreign orders of which he is a member. The two Governors, Dominis and Kapena, will, however, on official visits, appear in the rather gorgeous uniform which the Scotchman Wylie invented for the Island dignitaries.

HIS FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

The King will spend about ten days in Washington, but he has not yet determined what city he will visit after departing hence.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13, 1874.

A large iron tank in the purifying house of the St. Louis Gaslight Company exploded this afternoon, instantly killing Thomas Pratt, chief engineer of the works. Mr. Pratt had gone into the purifying house to examine the tanks, they not having worked satisfactorily for a day or two, and it is supposed he lit a match to ascertain whether pure or impure gas was passing off, and that the explosion followed with the above result. Mr. Pratt was an old resident and a man of large wealth.

A FATAL FIRE.

The Flames in Carthage, N. Y., Cause Death and Destruction.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1874.

A fire at Carthage, N. Y., broke out in the livery stable of C. Gates, on Canal street, destroying the stable, with its contents, together with two small tenements east of the stable, and causing the death of an old gentleman. Volney S. Warren, the former proprietor of the stable, with his two children and his father were asleep in rooms over the office of the stable at the time the fire broke out. Volney rushed to the balcony on the front of the building, and as flames issued from the windows he ran back to rescue his father and children, but the flames and smoke drove him back on the balcony, when he fell off, breaking his right arm twice. He was also seriously burned on the arms and legs. The two children got out uninjured, but the father of Mr. Warren, an old man, was burned to death in his bed, his charred bones being found after the fire. The loss is estimated at $5,000; insured for $2,000.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec. 13, 1874.

An incendiary fire to-day destroyed the store of Thurston Coleman. The loss is $4,000, and is fully insured. Two firemen were seriously hurt.

A CHURCH ON FIRE.

After the close of the services in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul, North Sixth street, Brooklyn, E. D., last evening, and while some three hundred of the congregation were still within the edifice, flames burst forth from the floor at the front row of pews. Father Farrelly, the rector, at once passed down the aisle and urged the lingering worshippers to clear the church without informing them of the reason for his haste. Before the last were able to reach the door they caught sight of the fire, but the kind priest persistently hastened the clearing of the house and closed the doors. An alarm was then promptly responded to by the Fire Department, who subdued the fire with small loss.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Braga's big fiddle is in great favor in the West.

The Vokes family will probably return to Europe in the spring.

Brignoli was well received in Scotland during his engagement with Mapleson's company.

John McCullough's "Virginius" has awakened the enthusiasm of the New Orleans critics.

The "Shaughraun" is the greatest financial success of all Boucicault's plays. In the first four weeks $49,473 50 were taken at the box office.

The Mexican prima donna, Mme. Peralta, who appeared at the opening of our Academy of Music, eight or nine years ago, is singing at the Cannobiana, Milan.

Messrs. Grau and Chizzola have engaged the Park Theatre for the production of "Giroflé Girofla," with Mlle. Guffroy and MM. DeQuercy and Duplan in the cast. It will be put on the boards in January.

Not satisfied with their attention to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Jarrett & Palmer have secured an acceptance from King Kalakaua of an invitation to visit Booth's Theatre on his arrival in New York. He will be "the hero of the hour."

The "Shaughraun" is on his way back to Australia. This time, however, as a guest, likely to be warmly welcomed. Mr. Charles Wheatleigh is the lucky manager. This is one of the advantages of taking the overland route; one can pick up as he goes. Wheatleigh has found a nugget.

Four ladies make their début at Booth's on Monday as maids of honor. They find their own wardrobe and receive no pay. If a company can be organized on this basis it will be cheap, if not entertaining. Actresses have been known to pay for the privilege of appearing in Paris. A chance for Talmage.

Says a St. Louis critic:—"The London man can laugh at a joke—if he ever laughs—that an American would treat with contempt and call 'thin.' An actor who hopes to amuse an American audience with Cockney humor might as well talk and act before an enthusiastic gathering of Egyptian mummies." And Toole still lives.

A SUNDAY BARROOM ROW IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, Andrew Schmidt, of No. 288 South Second street, returning from his Saturday night's spree, called in the saloon of Nicholas Puckhaber, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Seventh street, and called for a drink. It was furnished him, whereupon he called for another, which was refused until he paid for the first. Being unable to do so, the bartender, James Bohlmann, aged eighteen years, threw a lager beer mug at him. Schmidt retaliated with a coal scuttle, whereupon Bohlmann, taking a club from behind the bar, jumped over it, and, attacking the fellow, beat him in a shameful manner about the head and shoulders, and then threw him into the street. The police, finding him bleeding, entered the saloon and arrested Bohlmann, who is locked up in the Fifth Precinct station house. Schmidt was also placed in confinement—after his wounds were dressed—on a charge of intoxication.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, New York:—

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	47	30	3:30 P. M.	46	37
6 A. M.	45	30	6 P. M.	45	36
9 A. M.	45	33	9 P. M.	43	36
12 M.	45	37	12 P. M.	34	37

Average temperature yesterday 34½

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 43¾

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The prizes in this drawing will be as follows:—

1 of	$500,000
1 of	100,000
1 of	50,000
2 of $25,000 each	50,000
4 of $10,000 each	40,000
10 of $5,000 each	50,000
469 of $500 each	234,500
1,609 other prizes, amounting to	175,500
2,097 prizes, amount drawn	$1,200,000

ALL THE PRIZES ABOVE STATED ARE DRAWN AT THIS DRAWING.

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BISMARCK AND VON ARNIM.

Star Chamber Proceedings by the Premier in Berlin.

IS GERMANY RIPE FOR LIBERTY?

Europe Covered by the Secret Police of Prussia.

The Chancellor's Dread of the Independent Press of America.

AFRAID OF THE DOCUMENTS.

BERLIN, Nov. 30, 1874.

The latest aspects of the Von Arnim case are discouraging to all Germans who believe that rational liberty may be granted to a people by its government while good order is preserved. Those who think that the most highly educated and sober minded nation in the world is verily ripe for the constitutional administration of their affairs, and who consider that despotism has, on the whole, had a tenure of power sufficiently long in Europe already, must find their convictions sorely tried by the proceedings against Count Von Arnim. Either the prosecution of the Count, his arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, and the enormous fines imposed upon him, are just and righteous, or they are not. If they are sanctioned by public opinion there is no escape from the conclusion that the solid good sense of Germany has determined to be still ruled by despotic authority, and that the government shall have the means of condemning any one to grievous pains and penalties without a trial, whenever it suits the caprice or interest of the Prime Minister for the time being to institute an *ex officio* prosecution under covert forms; moreover, that in such cases all existing laws which protect the liberties of the German people may be set aside. If this is really the decision which the forty millions of souls which inhabit the German Empire have come to it would be unbecoming on the part of any foreigner to point out the objections to it. But if, as there is good reason to believe, the Arnim case is merely a struggle between liberty and despotism, between law and lawlessness, every writer who loves and respects the great German people is bound to stand by them in this fight for freedom, where Count Arnim is only their champion. Until this issue is decided I will give a faithful record of events, without fear or favor, in order that the large German population in the United States may clearly understand the momentous question under discussion and form an independent opinion upon it.

THE STAR CHAMBER IN BERLIN.

In the first place, therefore, I must state that the proceedings which are now being taken against Count Arnim are all of a secret character; and, if we are to presume that his case is one of public importance, it is difficult to comprehend the necessity of secrecy. It is said that Prince Bismarck is exerting strenuous efforts to prevent the publication of the "missing documents," which he alleges that Count Arnim abstracted from the archives of his Embassy at Paris. But this is again a reason for believing that the contents of these documents are not unfavorable to Count Arnim, who is the accused party, and that they are unfavorable to Prince Bismarck, who stands revealed as his accuser; so that the Prince appears in the unpleasant light of a prosecutor who is attempting to punish, and who has indeed severely punished, an innocent person for faults which he has committed himself.

THE HERALD'S NEWS AND OMNIPRESENCE.

Now, the ostensible object of all the measures recently taken against Von Arnim is to obtain evidence that he has, either directly or indirectly, placed himself in communication with the NEW YORK HERALD; and if this fact can be established it appears that, by putting a brand new construction upon an obsolete clause of a law which should never have been made, the Count can be convicted of high treason and sentenced to five years of penal servitude, with the loss of all his rights as a German citizen and his rank as a nobleman of the Empire. The cruel threat of imprisonment and degradation is used to terrify him and to intimidate all his supporters. Foreigners, who have no concern with the quarrel between Prince Bismarck and Count Arnim, except as impartial purveyors of news to the public and reporters of events, are menaced, bullied and driven from Germany by the police, though they have committed no offence against the law, and this strange behavior shows plainly that Prince Bismarck is doing things which he feels must expose him to universal censure as soon as they are known. There is no proof whatever that Count Arnim has been in communication with the NEW YORK HERALD; indeed, there is very clear evidence to the contrary in one instance, for the Count was imprisoned in a "refuge for the destitute" when the Arnim-Bülow correspondence was printed at New York. And if Prince Bismarck really believes that he can discover the means by which these documents came into the hands of your correspondent he must be of a more credulous disposition than the world has hitherto supposed. Nevertheless he is determined to leave no means untried to find out this mystery, and in so doing he much resembles a man who is employing "all the King's horses and all the King's men" for the discovery of a mare's nest. In his impetuous search after nothing he seems bent upon involving all Europe in disgrace.

THE FRENCH POLICE AS BISMARCK'S AIDS.

It is no secret to anybody that the French authorities have been so hectored and browbeaten by Prince Bismarck that they have permitted the secret political police of Paris to aid him in his investigation, and surely some shameful dealings will be one day brought to light and reveal the manner in which he has made them his tools. That they will serve him faithfully cannot for a moment be suspected. It would be an indelible disgrace to Frenchmen if they could descend to such a depth of infamy as to further the whims of a despot who has plunged their country in blood and fire. And it must be with inexpressible sorrow that they see themselves forced to make even a pretence of serving him.

ENGLISH POLICE EMPLOYED.

In like manner it has been printed and published in no less than forty newspapers that Prince Bismarck has been tampering with the English police also; but if he has done so—and the fact seems almost beyond a doubt—it may be expedient for him to remember that the meeting of the English Parliament is near at hand, and that the persons he has employed are likely to be called to stern account. Over the press of Germany, and over the press of France, Prince Bismarck may be in a position to exercise uncontrolled authority as long as the German and the French people will submit to it. He may also buy such venal prints as are to be purchased; but that he should seriously entertain the idea of gagging all the American and English papers is a laughable notion, which affords a strong presumption that he has taken temporary leave of his wits.

THE INVIOLABILITY OF THE POST OFFICE BROKEN.

Another painful and shocking aspect of this case is that the inviolability of the German Post Office, guaranteed by the constitution of the Empire, has been contemptuously broken through. I am authorized to state that a private gentleman of Berlin has recently had his letters intercepted, opened and suppressed, although he assures me that during the last seven years he has never had to complain before of the loss of a single letter. During the last month, and during the last month only, the most private correspondence of the German people has been submitted to Prince Bismarck, and no less than three letters sent by the same individual have failed to reach their destination. The existence, therefore, of a secret chamber in the Berlin Post Office, which was one of the worst features of the history of the last century, no longer admits of dispute. In the case between Mazzini and Sir James Graham the English people dealt with the opening of private letters by government officials very summarily; but if the German people are inclined to sanction it of course there is nothing more to be said. It ruined the political career of Sir James Graham; what it may do for that of Prince Bismarck remains to be seen. It is my duty to state the fact that letters which pass through the German Post Office are now being read by persons for whose information they were not written.

THE DETECTIVES OF EUROPE IN CLOVER.

I have before me a statement, made upon credible authority, that the whole of the secret police in Europe is employed by Prince Bismarck in the persecution of Count Arnim. Money is freely spent, and large sums have been offered to any one who will betray him. Of course many things, more or less true, have been found out by this unscrupulous method, for it is even alleged that the Imperial Chancellor has interrogated the Count's physicians and endeavored to extort from them information which has been confided to them under the solemn guarantee of their professional character.

POOR RESULTS FOR THE PREMIER.

Nevertheless, after all has been said and done that could be done or said, the present case against Count Von Arnim has no connection whatever with that first brought forward by the government, and upon which he was imprisoned. The charge of high treason has been virtually dropped. The charge of stock jobbing upon official information has been dropped also, and the sole remaining accusation against Count Arnim is one which had never been heard of when he was sent to jail; that is to say, he is charged with having been instrumental in the publication of State papers which were printed while he was in prison. Even this cock-and-a-bull story seems to furnish such small probabilities of his conviction that Prince Bismarck has been compelled by public indignation in some degree to relax the rigor with which the Count has been hitherto treated. He is now allowed to ride on horseback every day for an hour without being accompanied by a policeman and to ride at his own pace. This favor has not, indeed, been officially or judicially accorded to him; but the policeman has been quietly, let us hope shamefacedly, withdrawn.

THE EX-MINISTER'S DEFENCE.

Count Von Arnim is now busy in preparing his defence, which will take some time before he can furnish a complete answer to all the allegations directly and indirectly made against him. Therefore Prince Bismarck is anxious to press on the trial, which has accordingly been fixed for the 9th of December. The trial could only take place in nine days if Count Arnim had no reply to the charges made against him, and had no witnesses to call in his defence. As it is, the Count is determined to make a full and complete defence to it. He will call statesmen and diplomatists who are competent to judge of his official conduct and to give evidence in his behalf. He finds it needful to correspond with these persons and fully to explain to them the matters in dispute, so that it is utterly impossible his defence can be ready in nine days from this date, and unless it has been again determined to condemn him without a trial his case must be postponed.

THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS FOR THE CROWN is Prince Bismarck. It is his testimony that Count Von Arnim will have to refute; and his success or his failure in doing so will decide the issue. Prince Bismarck and his friends loudly declare that they are certain of victory, and it is not improbable that they have good grounds for their belief. Contrary to the usual practice of the criminal courts in Germany no regard has been had to economy on the part of the prosecution. The government has sent the Examining Judge, the Public Prosecutor and two other officials on a special mission to Paris. They have called witnesses from all the ends of the earth, and when these witnesses have refused to appear they have been sworn at their residences, and their depositions have been taken down in writing, as is the custom in petty cases of theft or embezzlement. The reason, or rather the motive, which appears to have dictated such extraordinary proceedings is, that if a conviction of any sort can be obtained from the criminal court against Count Arnim he will become responsible for all the costs of the suit and must pay the travelling and other expenses of the witnesses who appear against him.

COLLECTING TESTIMONY.

Prince Bismarck seems to have lost all discretion in his dealings with Count Arnim, and no absurdity appears too ridiculous to merit his attention. Thus, one Dr. Zchlicke, a newspaper hack of indifferent reputation, connected with the *Spenersche Zeitung*, has been found to assert that Count Arnim offered him some State secrets for publication and that he refused to entertain the proposal. His assertion, however, is contradicted by Carl Braun, who formerly employed him, and he explicitly declares in the *Spenersche Zeitung* of the 24th inst. that he knows nothing whatever of the transaction. Carl Braun is a man of high character and an excellent writer; Dr. Zchlicke has a character on which one would rather not comment, and his writings are not of the sort which attract favorable notice. Prince Bismarck is a statesman who has deserved well of Germany. It may be frankly admitted that much may and should be forgiven him. One would like to suppose that he has been angered by an obstinate opposition to a line of policy which he knew to be wise, and that while in ill health he has for a time lost his self-control. But impartial persons, however ready they may be to make excuses for him, cannot approve conduct which is rash, violent and unjust, and which threatens to destroy the liberties of that mighty Empire which his genius and good fortune have so recently called into being.

THE SECOND ARREST OF THE ACCUSED.

There is no truth in the reports which have been printed in the London and other European newspapers to the effect that the charges made against Count Von Arnim had been formally communicated to him and his legal advisers for the purposes of the defence. On the contrary the secret inquiry is not yet closed, and the wearisome method of official procedure afford no glimpse of the date when it is likely to end. On Thursday last, the 12th inst., the Council of the Royal Municipal Court of Berlin decided that Count Arnim should be again arrested, in accordance with paragraphs 133 and 348 of the Criminal Code. It was an extraordinary decision, because the Count had only been liberated a few days previously on sick certificates, and bail to the amount of $75,000 had been deposited with the Court for his reappearance when called up for judgment. Nevertheless, about seven o'clock in the evening, when the ex-Ambassador was at dinner, Police Inspector Borman entered the Count's house, in the Pariser Platz at Berlin, and presented the warrant for his arrest.

A PAINFUL SCENE IN A PRIVATE DOMICILE.

The scene which then ensued was one of the most painful description. The Count, who is really in shattered health, was seized with a fit of trembling at the unexpected shock to his nerves, and the heroic firmness which the Countess Arnim has hitherto manifested during her husband's troubles deserted her. As soon as they had partially recovered their composure Count Von Arnim informed the Police Inspector that he was physically unable to go with him to prison. He said that he had no intention to resist the law, but it was simply impossible for him to obey it in his present condition. Under these distressing circumstances Police Inspector Borman had no other course open to him than that of summoning the physicians of the Court to examine Count Arnim and to certify whether he could or could not be taken back to jail without imminent danger to his life.

THE SECRET MEDICAL COUNSELLOR AND CITY PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Lucian attended at once in answer to the Police Inspector's summons, and declared that Count Arnim could not be taken again to jail without peril of death. He stated that the Count's present state was extremely precarious, and that his malady was apparently of a fatal character. In consequence of this medical opinion Police Inspector Borman permitted Count Arnim to remain at his own house in close custody, and the house was surrounded by the police to prevent any possibility of his escape.

BISMARCK'S DREAD OF THE CONCEALED PAPERS.

The reason of this second arrest is alleged to be that Count Arnim has profited by his liberty to take steps for the publication of State papers in his possession, and moreover that he is personally required to present himself again for examination before Judge Pescatore, who appears to be really conducting the case of Prince Bismarck while ostensibly appointed to pronounce a judicial decision upon it. Such is the reason alleged for the cruel and arbitrary act just perpetrated at Berlin; but the real cause which seems to have led up to it would be laughable if the whole story were not of too grim a nature to suggest humorous aspects of it.

THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR NERVOUS AND UNHAPPY.

It appears, however, that on the afternoon of his second arrest, Count Arnim and his wife took a drive in an open carriage in the Thiergarten, or public park of Berlin, where they had the misfortune to meet Prince Bismarck, who was displeased with the festivity of their appearance, and said that "if the Count was well enough to drive about he was well enough to go back to jail." I have told the story, and I can vouch for its truth. People may now smile or sigh over it as they please, and as smiles are more becoming than sighs, perhaps some few may smile.

TEMPORARY FREEDOM.

Whether Prince Bismarck has, nevertheless, been made sensible that he has acted in a manner at once fierce and ridiculous or not, I cannot say, but on Saturday, the 14th inst., Count Arnim was released from the custody of the police, by order of the City Court of Berlin. But the Count has had to give his word of honor that he will not leave his house before the day of his trial, although physicians have certified that fresh air and exercise are indispensable to him. The motives for this queer act of severity are unknown, or unavowed, and it looks very much like

KILLING A MAN BY INCHES.

Moreover, the sad and deplorable truth seems to be that Prince Bismarck, who continues to exercise absolute power in Prussia, is really afflicted with a morbid sort of restlessness. Quarrelling has become a necessity of existence to him, and as he has been for some time trying in vain to bring about another war abroad, and both France and Denmark have declined to give him the smallest pretext for recommencing hostilities, he has been obliged to content himself with a private and personal dispute at home. The Von Arnim case is not one which in the smallest degree concerns the interests of Germany. Every incident of it is merely a practical joke of Prince Bismarck, and the whole business seems to have been got up solely for his entertainment.

THE QUEENS COUNTY MURDER.

Jarvis and Jackson, the Negro Murderers, Preparing for Eternity—How Jarvis Will "Rattle the Roof" with Prayer.

On the 15th of next January Lewis Jarvis and Elbert Jackson will be hanged at the Queens County Jail, for the murder of Samuel Jones at Oyster Bay. Both the culprits are negroes who were formerly in the employ of Mr. Jones and who had always borne a bad character, especially Jarvis, who is suspected of being the chief of an organized band of negro thieves and horse stealers. Their vicious career culminated on the 27th of June, 1873, when Mr. Jones, an old man of eighty years of age, was brutally murdered and thrown down a well. Suspicion at once fell upon these two men, and they were arrested, only to be discharged by the Coroner after the inquest. Jackson was then arrested by Deputy Sheriff Bennett, of Jamaica, and while confined at that place made a full confession, denying, however, that he was an active participant in the crime. According to his statement he and Jarvis were to rendezvous near Jones' house, at a certain hour in the evening. He (Jackson) was late at the place of meeting, and met Jarvis coming from the house, loaded with plunder, after disposing of his victim. Jarvis was then arrested, and on the 30th of November was convicted. The next day he was placed in the witness box, and through his evidence Jackson was also convicted as the principal in the crime. After the trial both of the prisoners stated that if they chose they could implicate many others in different offences, and it is hoped by the authorities that before their execution they will make some statements leading to the apprehension of some of the gang. A HERALD reporter yesterday called upon Mr. Bennett, the Deputy Sheriff at Jamaica, and through his kindness received a permit to visit

THE CONDEMNED MEN.

The prisoners are confined in adjoining cells on the ground floor of the jail, and extraordinary precautions are taken against their escape. The jail is of wood, and is nearly one hundred years old. Prisoners have frequently escaped, but in the case of the two murderers now under sentence there is apparently no possible chance. The cells are of heavy stone work, opening into a small corridor, where a keeper is constantly on watch. This corridor is separated from the main hall by a massive door. The first one visited was Jarvis, who came readily to the grating of his cell and at once entered into conversation. Several questions were put to him relative to his trial and sentence, to which he replied that it was all fairly conducted and that he deserved his fate. "But, thank the Lord," said he, "I've got religion and I am

GOING TO GLORY.

I expect to make every shingle in this old house rattle with prayer before the day comes. I wish I could go among the other prisoners and pray with them, as I believe I could convert them all." Jarvis' religious zeal has come upon him only since his sentence, and he has had the benefit of spiritual advice from several clergymen. He has never been refractory, but said the day he was convicted that there was only one more person he wished to kill, and that was his wife. She came to see him once and stated very emphatically that she would not go into his cell for $1,000, as she knew he would murder her. Now, however, he seems completely changed and is perfectly resigned. He is very ignorant and can neither read nor write. He is constantly singing and praying, and, as far as can be judged outwardly, is truly penitent and ready to die. In appearance he is mulatto, of about fifty, very powerful in build, with a look of low cunning stamped upon his face that one would not be likely to forget. For years he has held almost unbounded sway over the negroes of his vicinity, so much so as to get the slang cognomen of the "KING NIGGER."

His confederate, Jackson, is apparently a very different sort of man. He seems not more than twenty-four years of age, and is not so resigned to his fate, though he appears calm and self-possessed. He said to the reporter:—"I have not got religion hard and fast yet; but I am trying my best, and believe I shall be all right before I die." Like Jarvis, he is entirely ignorant. He is a good-looking man, with rather an intelligent face, and it is generally believed that he was led away and ruined by his accomplice, who, by the way, is his half-brother. Both the prisoners are anxious to have clergymen visit them, and every visitor is earnestly begged to pray for their souls. They are perfectly calm, though Jackson is somewhat downcast and inclined to be taciturn.

THE EXECUTION

will take place in the jailyard, which is a small, curved enclosure, extending around two sides of the building. It is to be strictly private, and in fact very few spectators can be accommodated. The last person who suffered the penalty of death in Queens county was Thomas Atchison, who was hanged March 13, 1853, for the murder of Philip Vooris.

In the court room above the jail are preserved the stones and chopping block that Jarvis hurled upon Jones after he had thrown him down the well. The weapon used to stun his victim was a heavy club. The feeling in the vicinity is very bitter against the condemned men. No sympathy whatever is extended to them, and threats of lynching them are freely made in case of any interference with the course of the law.

FIVE CHILDREN DROWNED.

A disaster so harrowing and unprecedented as to shock every sensitive heart occurred yesterday afternoon near Preakness, N. J., about four miles beyond Paterson. The small pond there was covered with a sheet of ice about an inch thick, and five children of Mr. John Dotterich, the proprietor of a large dairy establishment, ventured upon it with a sleigh. They were four girls, aged respectively sixteen, fifteen, thirteen and eight years, and a boy, six years old, all healthy and blooming children, petted and beloved by their parents and relatives, and who, in their gay, rollicking mirth on the ice, little thought of the awful fate that awaited them. The pond was within sight of their home, and their mother was lovingly looking at their innocent sport when, at a spot near the centre of the pond, the ice gave way, and children and sleigh were plunged into the water. They struggled desperately for their lives, but their heartrending shrieks were of no avail, and they were in a few minutes buried in the icy water. The eldest child, a bright girl of sixteen, gave a last agonizing cry of "Oh, mother, save me!" as she disappeared from her mother's sight. Three of the children had been in the sleigh, and the other two were pushing from behind, but it seems that they all met the same cruel fate. Boats were got ready and all possible efforts were made to save them, but in vain, and for several hours last evening none of the bodies could even be recovered. The agony of the mother, as she saw her children engulfed in the icy pond beyond all human aid, may well be imagined. The neighborhood was in a feverish state of excitement, and the most intense sympathy for the afflicted family is felt everywhere.

NEW YORK CITY.

The annual Grand Charity Ball, in aid of the New York Infant Asylum, will take place at the Academy of Music, January 14, 1875.

Winifred Morrissey fell out of a window of her residence, No. 115 Mott street, on Saturday night, and broke her right leg. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the millinery store of Mrs. Rauth, No. 413 Sixth avenue, caused by a defect in a flue. The fire and water destroyed $150 worth of property.

A gas jet ignited a curtain in the apartments of Mr. George H. Corbet, on the second floor of No. 258 East Thirty-third street, last evening. The flames spread to the woodwork in the room. The damage is estimated at $150.

Policeman William H. Archer, of the Thirty-second precinct, visited some friends at No. 109 Henry street yesterday afternoon. While there he handled a pistol so carelessly that it exploded and a bullet went into the calf of his right leg.

Julia Londergan, who resides in Dry Dock street, was on her way to church yesterday morning, when an anti-Sabbatarian person, seated in a secular wagon, drove his steed over her. Her wrist was broken, and she had to be sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A boy, named Frederick Pullman, aged seven years, of No. 328 West Forty-sixth street, was run over yesterday morning by a milk wagon, in which was seated George Tride, of No. 535 West Fifty-fourth street. He was injured on the body and legs. Tride was arrested.

A lecture will be delivered in the Hall of the Dominican church, Sixty-sixth street and Lexington avenue this evening, at eight o'clock, by the Rev. J. H. Corrigan, President of Seton Hall College; subject, "The First American Pilgrimage to Rome," the proceeds for the poor of the parish under the charge of St. Vincent de Paul Society. The well known talents of the lecturer, who was one of the pilgrims, as well as the worthy object of the lecture will, it is hoped, crowd the hall.

LONG ISLAND.

The rate of taxation on property in Jamaica village has been fixed by the Board of Trustees at one-third of one per cent.

There are now five cases of smallpox in the pesthouse on Barnum Island, and two deaths from that disease have occurred.

A son of Mr. Peter Bourdette, of Baldwin's, who accidentally shot himself through the left hand a few days ago, died of lockjaw Saturday.

The Presbyterian church at Freeport, having been twenty-five years in existence, appropriate memorial services are to be held on the 29th inst.

Bishop Littlejohn will consecrate the new Church of the Resurrection at Richmond Hill on Thursday next, ceremonies to commence at half-past eleven A. M.

Codfish in large numbers are now being taken in the ocean off Fire Island. Mr. Fleet Sammis caught one on Friday which weighed fifty-one pounds.

The wife of Rev. Mr. Vogel, of Cold Spring (formerly Mrs. Jackson), married only two months ago, at the age of eighty years, died suddenly on Thursday evening, leaving a large estate.

Twelve freeholders of Jamaica have petitioned the Board of Trustees to open Alsop street, as laid down on the village map, from the present terminus of the Rockaway road at Fulton street to Hillside avenue.

Mrs. Schaeffer, of Scranton, Pa., while going to visit the family of Mr. B. Faber, at the corner of Heinman avenue and Fulton street, Jamaica, fell down the stairway, dislocated her shoulder and suffered other injuries.

There is considerable feeling in Winfield at the action of the Assessors in raising the valuation of vacant lots and lands assessed by the acre. Lots have been increased from $25 to $.0 each, and land from $100 to $110 per acre.

Since the introduction of water into Flushing the Fire Department of the village has been reorganized. The hand engines are to be laid aside as relays, and the chief reliance in case of fire will be upon the hydrants. The village has one steam engine.

Trouble has arisen in the Methodist Episcopal church at Woodsburg, growing out of the fact that some time ago, through the action of a majority of the congregation, the church property was deeded to the Conference. A party in opposition, calling themselves the free church party, has arisen and a split in the church is threatened.

August Hudson, a resident of Deer Park, went into the store of George S. Pearsall on Friday to pay a bill. The two quarrelled about the sum charged for the use of a wagon, when Pearsall became very much incensed at a remark made by Hudson, and, seizing an axe handle, dealt him several severe blows about the head, one of which cut through the scalp. Hudson is quite an old man, and it is feared that the shock may cause death. Pearsall is under arrest to await the result.

It appears that the shock of earthquake which so seriously "shook up" the residents of Westchester county, was also felt quite sensibly at several points on the north shore of Long Island. At Glen Cove, a distinct, heavy rumble was heard approaching from the southwest, causing the houses to vibrate and the windows to rattle, and dying away in the northeast, its duration being three or four seconds. Owing to the lateness of the hour—about twenty minutes past ten—but few people noticed it, but those who did say that the shock was well defined.

A rip-rap wall is now being constructed at East Beach, near the entrance of Lloyd's Harbor, opposite the lighthouse (town of Huntington), under the direction of the United States Lighthouse Department, and intended for the protection of the lighthouse buildings there. A strong granite wall was built some years ago north of the lighthouse, extending out about 300 feet from the shore, but it was found that this produced an eddy, which, sweeping near the lighthouse bar during storms and high water, threatened to undermine the structure. The purpose of the rip-rap is to change the current so as to deposit sand rather than carry it away from the foundations. Captain George R. Johnson, Jr., is inspector of the work.

As a train on the Long Island Railroad was passing between Central Islip and Brentwood, a day or two ago, the engineer discovered a boy ahead sitting on the track, and immediately blew the whistle, repeating the alarm several times. The boy, however, did not stir, and the engineer, thinking there was something the matter with him, whistled "down brakes," and succeeded in stopping the train when only a few feet from him, the boy meantime remaining motionless. The fireman jumped off the engine and went toward him, when he jumped up suddenly and ran into the woods. It was afterwards learned that the young scamp, who is about fourteen years old and lives at Hauppange, had made a bet with a companion that he could stop the cars, and he won the bet.

Horse and cattle thieves have for months past been committing depredations upon the farmers of Queens county, working principally in the circuit of a few miles around Jamaica, and it is only recently that the officers of the law have been able to obtain any clew to the thieves. Quite a number of horses have been stolen, some of which have now been recovered, and dozens of missing cattle are accounted for by the finding of their slaughtered carcasses in the woods, the hides and choice cuts of the meat having been carried away. Jamaica officers have been busily at work at these cases for some time past, and have succeeded during the past week in tracking and arresting a number of the offenders, who in most cases are found to be old State Prison birds. It is likely that the gang will now be effectually broken up, and that the farmers for a time will be rid of a dangerous pest.

Another supposed murder case is now occupying the attention of Detective Payne, who "worked up" the Jones murder case at South Oyster Bay. From circumstances which came to his knowledge in his search for evidence in the Jones case, he is led to believe that a negro named Joe Lawrence is implicated in the commission of a crime hardly less heinous. These circumstances, briefly stated, are as follows:—Joseph Denton lived in the vicinity of Sayville some years ago. He married a woman of great beauty and accomplishments, by whom he had two children. In the course of three or four years Denton found reason to believe that his wife was guilty of criminal intimacy with other men, and this belief was subsequently fully confirmed. Curiously enough, the man who found most favor in her eyes was this disreputable negro, Joe Lawrence. Denton left here about eighteen months ago, went to sea and has not since been heard of, and meanwhile his wife and Lawrence, it is admitted, have been living together. About six months after Denton went to sea his two children disappeared in a mysterious manner, and they are believed to have been murdered and buried in a neighboring wood. This theory is said to be sustained by the fact that traces of their remains have been discovered by other negroes, who, however, in fear of Lawrence, have kept the matter secret until quite recently. Lawrence is under surveillance.

WESTCHESTER.

The Board of Supervisors have appointed J. Malcolm Smith librarian of the county library for the ensuing year.

At Yonkers the question as to where the proposed storage reservoir, intended to supply that city with pure water, will be located, still "hangs fire."

A case under the civil damage law, where a woman named Valentine charged a saloon keeper with selling liquor to her husband, thereby depriving herself and children of adequate support, has just been decided before a Peekskill Justice of the Peace. The jury gave a verdict of $10 damages against the defendant.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which adjourned on Friday, counsel for the Lambert Brothers, who were indicted for arson at White Plains, moved that a nolle pros. be entered in their case. As the District Attorney did not oppose the motion it was granted by Justice Pratt. The accused parties have had a trial, which resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

Thus far the Board of Supervisors have manifested no inclination to adopt measures for the separation of the sexes in the county jail, where the existing state of affairs in that respect has long been a standing disgrace to the county.

About half-past seven o'clock Saturday morning a fire was discovered in the old gristmill, located on the Westchester side of the bridge connecting the village of that name with Throgg's Neck, which, notwithstanding the prompt arrival of the hook and ladder and other fire companies at the scene, had soon gained such headway that all efforts to save either the building or machinery were futile. The fire communicated with a tavern adjoining, kept by a man named Wilson, which was also speedily in flames. By this time the timber in the large lumber yard of Brown Brothers, in the vicinity, was smoking from the intense heat; but by the exertions of the firemen and citizens this property was saved. The old mill, built long before the Revolutionary war, and riddled with bullets in places during that momentous struggle, was entirely destroyed. The property was owned by William Cooper, as was also the tavern alluded to. He estimates his loss at $7,000. The property was not insured. No one appears to know how the fire originated.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Court of Appeals has decided the case of the Richmond County Gaslight Company against the town of Middletown adversely to the company. The claim against the town amounted to between $7,000 and $8,000.

The Sunday school connected with the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church at West Brighton will have a concert and miscellaneous entertainment in the church on Friday evening next. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday school.

The first lecture of the annual course of the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered in Association Hall, Factoryville, on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst., by the Rev. J E. Rockwell, D. D. Subject—"In and Out of Italy."

Supervisor White, Justices Allen, Kassner and Garrett and the Town Clerk met Saturday at the Town Hall in Stapleton as a Board of Audit, and received a large number of bills against the town of Middletown. They will meet on Wednesday to complete their work.

A meeting at Mariner's Harbor on Saturday evening, held to discuss the question, "To dike or not to dike?" was largely attended, and the spirit was one of a strong opposition to the government project now being carried out by General Newton, to the detriment, as alleged, of the interests of the people of Mariner's Harbor. Resolutions were passed and a committee was chosen to take further action.

Coroner Tappen has made a careful investigation of the dead body of a child found by Faron, the mute, buried in the woods at Winant's Grove on Wednesday last. The Pole, Humphrey Gastefestrie, who was arrested, says that he was the father of the child; that Dr. Walser, of New Brighton, attended his wife during her confinement, and that when the child died he (the prisoner) buried it, being ignorant of the laws of the country in relation to such cases. He says he lived on Simonson avenue, about a half mile from where the body was found. The prisoner was discharged, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

At a meeting of the taxpayers and Commissioners of Drainage of what is known as the upper drainage district, which includes parts of Southfield, Westfield and Northfield, held on the 10th inst. at Richmond, a committee of seven was appointed to inquire into the matter and report to a meeting to be held on the 7th of January next; and the Commissioners were instructed to take no action in the matter further than to advertise for proposals for doing the work before that time. The probable expense and all other matters connected with the drainage project are meantime to be ascertained by the committee, which consists of Messrs. John W. Mesereau, David T. Tysen, Jr.; Major James Guyon, Lawrence W. Cortelyou, Abraham Lockman, Joseph G. Seguine and Wellington A. Carter. Taxpayers are to be notified of the meeting to be held on the 7th prox.

NEW JERSEY.

Governor Parker has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of Philip Reilly, who stands charged with the murder of William Livingston, in Jersey City.

The trial of Kienen, the defaulting cashier of the Hoboken Savings Bank, will commence in the Court of Quarter Sessions at Jersey City today. When this trial is concluded that of Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, will be taken up.

The large property holders on Jersey City Heights have reorganized their association, and they intend to have a bill introduced at the approaching session of the Legislature to facilitate and promote public improvements. All public improvements in Jersey City have been suspended for the past year.

West Jersey now steps into the race for the United States Senatorship and claims that it is entitled to the first place. The hale, hearty and honest Abe Browning is the champion. The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad interest is most active in seeking the prize either for Randolph or Vanatta. Stockton is championed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, while Attorney General Gilchrist is opposed to all the railroads.

Another meeting of the democratic Assemblymen elect for Jersey City was held Saturday to discuss the new charter, which is nearly completed. In the meantime the "ring" in power are equally energetic in preparing to give a lively opposition. All office-holders, including policemen and firemen, are being assessed largely to raise a fund for the lobby at Trenton and defeat every attempt to oust the present "ring."

POLICE MYSTERIES IN NEWARK.

Two men are now in custody in Newark who are puzzles to the police authorities there. One is Grover Gramer, claiming to reside at No. 135 Thirty-ninth street, New York. In his possession was found a prayer book and four or five railroad passes, having the name on them of Mrs. Allen. He says he found them. The police consider him a thief, and he has been committed as a vagrant for thirty days, awaiting developments. The other is Robert Smemer, twenty-one years of age, hailing from Brooklyn. On him was found some 116 penny postage stamps. He, too, says he found them. The police think he stole them, and that he is implicated in the large robbery some weeks ago in Forsyth street, New York, when bonds, stamps, umbrellas, gold, &c., were carried off.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

The Clothing Cutters Reorganizing.

At the call of a committee a mass meeting of the clothing cutters and trimmers employed in the wholesale clothing manufacture was held at Coburg Hall, No. 10 Stanton street, yesterday for the purpose of reorganizing for the protection of the interests of the trade. It appears that there are about two thousand men employed in this branch, who were formerly organized but owing to the depressed condition of the trade during the past two years the union was dissolved. Their wages during the past two years, it is stated, have been reduced from a standard rate of $24 per week to an average rate of $12 and $13 per week, the highest rate paid at present in some exceptional cases being $20 per week.

As the prospects of the trade are comparatively good some combined efforts are to be made to regain if possible their former rate of wages or something near it. It is said that even at present there is no scarcity of employment in this branch of the trade, and better times are expected in the spring. The meeting yesterday organized under the presidency of Mr. E. Dower, and the proceedings were conducted in both English and German. A plan was submitted which, after some discussion, was adopted, to the effect that an organization shall be formed which is to be composed of sections, each section to be composed of not less than nine members. Each section shall elect two delegates to a central organization, which shall prepare a constitution and bylaws. Remarks were made by Patrick Whearty, Robert Birch, Robert Hinkelman, Dilke, Froude and others.

The names of those present were enrolled, and, to complete the work of reorganization, another meeting is to be held on Sunday next. In the meantime shop meetings are to be held to agitate the matter, and to form a committee in each shop, which shall report at the general meeting on Sunday next.

OBITUARY.

Captain Theodore B. DuBois.

Early yesterday morning Captain Theodore B. DuBois, long connected with the shipping interests of New York and Brooklyn before the war and during the conflict, in command of United States naval vessels, died at his residence, No. 330 Tenth street, South Brooklyn. The veteran captain, though passing at once from a command in the merchant service to that of vessels of war, was held in great esteem by the regular service officers, and at Mobile Bay and elsewhere during the war received the highest compliments from the Admiralty for courage, skill and sterling integrity in all the serious and important work intrusted to him. He was very seriously injured in Mobile Bay, now nine years ago, but though he recovered, seemingly, for a time, he was at length incapacitated for service, and, at his own request, was retired from the service with honors.

Major Franz Umbschieden, One of the German Revolutionists of '48.

Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, in his humble home, No. 69 Lush street, Newark, died Major Franz Umbschieden, journalist and one of the most noted of the active members of the revolution of 1848 in Rhenish Bavaria. Deceased was born at Gruenstadt, in Rhenish Bavaria, and received a most liberal education, both at the University of Heidelberg and other institutions of learning in his country. He was studying for the Bar and was just about being admitted to practice when the stirring year of '48 came and drew him into the ranks of the revolutionists. He served as Major and Adjutant General on the staff of General Blinker, who subsequently fought in the war of the American rebellion on the Union side, and took a most active part in field and council operations. He was with Blinker at the famous storming of the fortified town of Landau. He also acted as civil commissioner during the provisional government. He also fought with Franz Sigel at Baden. The collapse of the revolution drove him to Switzerland; but from there he was driven on the advent of Napoleon III. and finally brought up in Newark, N. J., on the 10th of May, 1852. There he has lived ever since, supporting himself and family in a rather precarious way, first by teaching and then writing for German newspapers. At one time he acted as city editor of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, and for many years past has edited various German newspapers in Newark and other places in New Jersey. He was a man of unquestionable ability and erudition, and had a merited reputation as a writer, but in the business of life was a miserable failure. For several years past his circumstances were very low, and he lived the life of a misanthrope, seeming always to be looking at the past and not the present or the future. In personal appearance the Major was very remarkable. He was very tall, very sparse and of singular features. In manners he was reserved. By many he was known as "the curious German Count." Those who knew him best say he was always a better friend to others than to himself.

David Hallanan.

A prominent citizen of Jersey City, David Hallanan, died suddenly of apoplexy, at half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, at his residence, corner of Erie and Fifth streets. The deceased gentleman was a native of Tralee, county Kerry, Ireland, and was in his fifty-sixth year. He was for many years connected with the National Bank of Ireland in responsible positions. He came to this country in his own schooner in 1847, and settled in Cincinnati, where he served a term of three years as deputy sheriff. He then engaged with a banking firm, but soon was transferred to the firm of Atwood & Co., bankers, of New York, with whom he remained till their failure in 1857. He was appointed city treasurer by the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City in 1869, and retained the office till the republicans came into power. He was an indefatigable politician, and few men in the democratic party wielded more influence in his district. He was a candidate for County Register at the late election, but was defeated by Mr. Cleveland. At the time of his death he was Secretary of the State Insurance Company and of the Mechanics and Laborers' Savings Bank. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

James V. Z. Blaney, M. D.

[From the Chicago Post, Dec. 1.]

The death of Dr. James V. Z. Blaney, one of the most prominent physicians of the city, occurred at his residence, No. 464 Michigan avenue, in this city, at one o'clock this morning. He was born in Newcastle, Del., May 1, 1820, and was, therefore, in his fifty-fifth year. He studied at and graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey, and pursued his medical studies in Newcastle and Philadelphia. These completed, he came to Chicago, and, in connection with Dr. Brainerd, organized Rush Medical College, which owes much of its prosperity to his labors and influence. He was a man of quick perceptions, unusual natural ability, liberal education and culture, and of vast acquirements in his chosen field of chemistry, geology, metallurgy and kindred subjects. When the war began he entered the army as a surgeon of volunteers, and during its continuance filled many positions of responsibility, and acquired a widely extended reputation by his ability. He was stationed for some time at Norfolk, Va., holding the responsible post of medical director. Toward the close of the war he was appointed medical purveyor, and stationed in Chicago, where he had charge of vast quantities of medical stores. He returned from the war broken down in health, but still continued to lecture at Rush Medical College. Upon the death of President Brainerd in 1866, Professor Blaney succeeded him, and filled the position until compelled by ill health to resign, some three or four years ago. He had attained a very high position in the Masonic Order. He was one of the earliest members of the Knights Templars in Illinois, and may almost be considered the founder of the order in this State.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY JUBILEE.

At the Presbyterian church, corner of Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, last evening, there was a jubilee commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the above society. Hon. William E. Dodge presided and made some interesting remarks in relation to the incipiency of the organization, praising God for the wonderful manner in which He had prospered and blessed the society. Reading over what he called "the death roll" of its early members he said that of the organizers but three remained. Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng was then introduced, and in an eloquent and impressive manner he reviewed the formation of the American Tract Society. In the course of his remarks he said, "The men of our generation do not possess the grandeur and dignity of the founders of this noble work; we may have gained in breadth in our day, but we have lost in individuality. The splendid organization of the society has levelled the pride of the denominations and is the mother of the fellowship which is our joy and delight. By it we drown dissensions and burn discord. Never more can secularism arise and secular seclusion continue while the society lasts."

Addresses were then made by Rev. Dr. Bliss, President of the Protestant College of Beirut, Syria, and others, and a mass of facts presented in Rev. H. D. Ganse's tract for the jubilee year. By the latter it appears that the annual issues of the society for fifty years have averaged more than ten millions of publications, more than half of which have been volumes, or nearly sixty thousand evangelical publications daily. Within the thirty-three years that the society has employed colporteurs the latter have made over eleven millions of family visits, including in nearly all cases religion, conversation and prayer.

THE LEET SHOOTING CASE.

Death of the Wounded Man.

Mr. John Leet, of 110th street and the Boulevard, died yesterday morning at an early hour from the effect of a pistol shot wound in the abdomen, received under circumstances already reported in the HERALD. At intervals, when in his right mind since the shooting, which occurred on the night of the 25th ult., the deceased told his family and friends that he had shot himself "accidentally while fooling with the pistol," and they now declare their belief in his accidental shooting, and aver that he had no incentive to self-destruction. Coroner Eickhoff, who was notified of the death of Mr. Leet, will hold an inquest. The deceased was thirty-one years old, unmarried and a native of Illinois.

CORONERS' CASES.

Mrs. Elizabeth Daly, a woman sixty years of age, was yesterday morning found dead in bed at No. 109 Bleecker street, by her son-in-law, Mr. Cassidy. Mrs. Daly had not been in good health for some time past. Coroner Kessler was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

About half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning Charles F. Winters, a man thirty-two years of age, who drank to excess, was found dead in bed at 139 Greene street, where he had been employed as a musician. An inquest will be held on the body by Coroner Kessler, who was notified.

A STRANGLED INFANT.

While Officer Hand, of the Twenty-ninth police precinct, was patrolling his post at eight o'clock last evening he discovered a newspaper parcel lying upon the sidewalk in front of the house No. 112 West Sixteenth street. Upon examination the mysterious bundle was found to contain the corpse of a full-grown female infant, wrapped in old rags. The officer conveyed the parcel to the Thirtieth street station house, where Sergeant Schultz discovered a cord tied around the neck of the body, passing behind the ears and tied tightly across the nose. Coroner Eickhoff will investigate the case, which is clearly one of infanticide by strangulation.

ADVENT.

The Victory in Christ and the Approaching Religious Dawn.

THE CHRIST THAT IS TO BE.

Mr. Hepworth on the Christian's Inheritance, As Pointed Out By Paul.

HOLY PLAYING.

Dr. McGlynn on the Sanctity of St. John the Baptist.

DUTY TO THE POOR.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hepworth—"The Victory in Christ."

There was a very large congregation in attendance at the morning services in the Church of the Disciples yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Hepworth preached the sermon. The text he selected was the fourth verse of the third chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Colossians, which reads:—"When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory." Whatever St. Paul did, said the reverend gentleman, was done well. When the Apostle attempted to argue with us we felt that it was an unequal contest between an ordinary man and a giant, and when, in the guise of a friend or a brother, he attempted to persuade us, his eloquence was as fascinating as the language of a mother's love; his arguments were thunderbolts and his exhortations as sweet as honey. In the words of the text there was both a promise and a statement. In the promise we lived and moved and had our being. On the statement we built our character. The promise was that as Jesus had shared with us so shall we share with Him—a thought, from the full appreciation of which came the eagerness of action. Christ had sat with us at our human table—He had been clothed upon with the weaknesses and temptations of our flesh. No troubles we suffered from but had overshadowed Him; there were no disappointments in our hearts which He had not fathomed. In doing this, and in the subsequent victories He won over the temptations that beset Him, and in the consolation which, with His strong arm, He brought down from heaven, He had proven His friendship for us and His willingness to make any sacrifice in our behalf. Throughout He was absolutely human; He suffered the pangs and tortures of hunger and thirst, fought

A PERSONAL BATTLE WITH THE EVIL ONE,

bowed His head beneath the deep shadow of his sorrows and physical agony. He overcame all, not by any power within Himself, but through the power of the holy spirit of God, and thus He left us a pathway on which to walk a mountain road which we had to climb—a star in the heavens to guide us, that we might make no mistake. This being so, He had promised us that He should share with us the honors and triumphs in the midst of which He existed to-day; the time would come when we would stand by the side of the risen Lord, when we should have the white robes of the resurrection hanging from our shoulders and when we would be clothed upon with the spiritual body and be lifted up from the coldness, the selfishness and doubts of this foggy earth, and stand beneath the bright glory of the sun of God's righteousness in the streets of the new Jerusalem. Christ attempted to put His life so visibly before us as to make it, as it were, a part of our own life, of our own experience, to serve as an incentive to action, as if He were to say, "As I have been with you, so you shall be with me." We had demonstration of the one, and the other satisfied the agonized longing of our own hearts. The Apostle told us that Christ was our life. This was a curious clause, and before we came to a thorough understanding of its whole meaning it was necessary to lift the cover. We could not at a single glance understand the Scriptures. The text he had chosen was a marvellous utterance. It was a continuous revelation for each independent soul; it drew us into closer relationships with the great Head of the Church, our Lord and Master, our Saviour and our God. The Apostle, in using the language he did, made use of no ordinary term of endearment. He did not weigh the price in an ordinary balance or measure it by the ordinary rule. When we spoke of the love of a husband or of a wife, of the close relationship of a father and mother and children, we expressed our idea of devotion and affection as strongly as language could do it. But Paul, as it were, played with language. He did not compare Christ with any great character of history, but he said, with a grandeur of expression,

"CHRIST IS OUR LIFE."

Paul's language, indeed, seemed inspired, and we were lifted to such a height by his words that, instead of walking on the level plain, we seemed to be celestial giants, ever ascending to the mysterious mountain peak whence flowed all source of life. What he believed, the reverend gentleman said, he wanted to believe understandingly. What he and those who were listening to him, he felt, certain wanted was a good strong foundation for what they believed. As for himself, he did not give his confidence to any theory before he could learn what it meant. He would look at it; he would throw the gauntlet down to it and give it a chance to prove itself right, and he would try to find out what it was made of, and if, in the end, he became satisfied that it was right, he would not trouble himself about the details. Jesus, in an intellectual, spiritual, moral and psychological sense, was the author of our faith; and when He said that He said it in the ears of men who had read history. Christ was, he repeated, the author of that faith which has been blossoming for eighteen hundred years. There was no thought in our history, no plan or project, no affection or conception which had become a part of our fibre, incorporated into our being as a motive of action, that did not depend upon the single fact that Christ had come among us. The bloom on the flower, the velvet on the rose, came from the precious Book—from the epistles which God had sent to us from His own throne in heaven—not by any post office route, but through the manger of Bethlehem. Our faith came from Christ as the river from its source in the mountain side. Did we appreciate this? He thought not. George Stephenson was the sole author of one department of modern progress. He gave a new impulse to the world, which it felt from end to end. When he achieved his crowning work, instead of walking on the low level, the world, as it were, took a leap on the locomotive and dashed on to a higher plane. He gave us a blow which impelled us on in the way of progress which every one felt as from an electric battery. In the olden time, when Guttenberg was a mere boy, Europe was on a low level. It was governed by one Church, one priest, one power; despotism everywhere reigned; but when he, a man, made the first wooden type, and then another and another, till he had completed enough to print the Bible, and in one day produced fifty copies—he started a mine beneath the social strata which, when it exploded, threw into a thousand atoms

THE SUPERSTITIONS OF AGES;

and in the great upheaval there were thrown up its chains and manacles that had bound human minds in slavery, and there was seen man himself freed, reformed, emancipated, standing before his God on the hill top looking up thankfully to heaven. A man did all that. When Athens was in her splendor and Plato was in his prime philosophers met in coteries and clubs to discuss philosophy. Aristotle was the authority for a whole series of thought on given subjects. His brain, like a great galvanizing battery set in the centre of the people, sent out a throbbing impulse that permeated the whole world. Now would it be out of the way to compare Christ with such men as Stephenson, Guttenberg, Aristotle and the rest? In one respect he believed it was not. To compare the ordinary hills in the country with the Rocky Mountains would not cause the mountains to topple over or render them any the less grand in the sight of men. Stephenson had given the world an idea; but we had improved upon it so that he himself, if he could come back into the world, would be unwilling to go from New York to Buffalo on the engine of his invention, and at the rate it went when he tried it. He would buy a first class ticket and go in a Pullman car. It was so with Aristotle. He gave the world an idea, but he was now a curiosity on the student's shelf. The impulse he gave to human thought was now the impulse of an echo. It was not so with the Bible. Christ gave us an impulse of greater force. But He lived eighteen years ago, and the social, political and moral impulse He had given was the impulse of to-day. It was not an echo. The great clarion voice of that impulse was

THE VOICE OF A KING

and of a God. It had not got round the earth yet, and for ages yet to come that voice would be a power of persuasion and of argument and revelation of error. Some men believed that Christianity had gone down or Christ gone up. He believed we had yet not even reached the full outline, and could not yet even catch the hem of His garment, and it might be centuries before we could get near enough to Him to take Him by the hand and address Him with familiarity. Our loftiest hope was that we might have some appreciable friendship for Him, to be able to get so near to Him as to hear His voice, to have Him speak to us, for He was not in the valley, but on the mountain top, on a higher range than that which we were ascending.

The reverend preacher then went on to say that Jesus Christ was not only the matter and substance of life, but the motor to make us do what ordinary men could not of themselves do. As an illustration he spoke of the ordinary heroism of brave men, of the soldier, who faced death at the cannon's mouth on the field of battle, and of men like Napoleon and Cæsar, who for ambition's sake, braved all dangers and suffered so much, and contrasted it with that of the Christian woman who, in the burning sands of the arena, allowed herself to be torn to pieces by wild beasts rather than deny her faith in Christ, and with the Christian resignation of the wife and husband, father and mother who part from their loved ones on their dying bed and who have the courage to say, "Thy will, not mind, be done, O God."

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn—The Sanctity of the Baptist—His Great Humility.

A large and respectable congregation was present yesterday morning at the high mass in St. Stephen's, which was celebrated by the Rev. Father Byron. Nini's splendid mass in D minor gave the choir ample opportunities to display their talents and training. This mass abounds in solos, the most notable in performance being the "Benedictus," in A minor. At the vespers in the afternoon the attendance was unusually large, very many of those present being non-Catholics, attracted no doubt by the reputation of the music at this service. Mercadante's vespers, Daly's "Alma Redemptor's" and Frasi's "Tantum Ergo" were given by the choir in a pleasing and creditable manner.

Before commencing the sermon the Rev. Dr. McGlynn announced that a bazaar in aid of the Industrial Home, East Thirty-first street, would open in Trenor's Hall, Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, on next Friday evening. He commended that institution to the charitable consideration of his hearers, and stated that within the last few years it had afforded shelter to hundreds of friendless young women and saved many from a life of shame and pauper graves in the "Potter's Field."

He then read the gospel of the Sunday, John i. 19-28, in which is narrated the testimony of St. John the Baptist to the divine mission of our Lord, and delivered an eloquent panegyric on

"THE HERALD OF GOD"

who was specially chosen to announce the immediate coming, and point out the person, of the Messiah. Of him the angel said to Zachary, 'He shall be filled with the Holy Ghost even from his mother's womb;" and our Lord declared, "He was a burning and a shining light." No saint excelled the Baptist in holiness of life. In heaven he is honored with the triple crown of virgin, doctor and martyr. And here on earth he holds a high and honored place in the liturgy of the Church, being next to the Blessed Virgin in the litany of the saints and in the general confession.

This day's Gospel contains an admirable lesson on the virtue of humility. "Who art thou?" said the Jewish delegation of priests and Levites to John. And he confessed and did not deny, and he confessed, "I am not the Christ." In reply to the direct question, "Who art thou, that we may give an answer to them that sent us?" he answered in the beautiful language of the truly humble:—"I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, Make straight the way of the Lord." He claims to be nothing more than a mere voice proclaiming man's duty toward God. But according to our Lord, "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted," and "the last shall be first," and therefore the greater John's self-humiliation the greater his exaltation. The Pharisees were seeking the Christ. They had heard thirty years before that strange sights were seen and strange sounds heard, and that even a remarkable birth had taken place in Bethlehem, "the city from which the ruler of his people was to come." They even remembered the commotion caused by the arrival of the wise men, who had come to adore Him who was born King of the Jews. They had heard of

THE BRUTAL SLAUGHTER

of the innocents, and yet they asked John if he was the Christ. The Baptist says, reproachfully, "There standeth one you whom ye know not." He repeats again the lesson of humility, which is not inaptly called the foundation of all the other virtues, without which the edifice of holiness, no matter how lofty, inevitably tumbles over and becomes a saddening ruin. He tells them that this greatest of men was in their midst and they knew Him not. If such reproach of ignorance was just, with how much more force should it strike us? May it not be as truly said to-day as it was in the first century, "He came unto his own and his own received him not?" Let us, while feeling just confusion at our indifference to Him, who has stood so long in our midst, resolve to know Him rightly by practically acknowledging Him as our lord and master, so that He may not be forced to say to us on the day of wrath, "I know you not." And, as "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," we cannot do better than meditate on the terrors of the "dread judgment." We may rest assured that if we prepare ourselves as we should for the coming of our Saviour at Christmas we will have no reason to dread His final coming as "a judge of tremendous majesty."

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Deems on Holy Playing.

The services at the Church of the Strangers, in Neilson place, near Eighth street, were yesterday morning devoted to the children more especially, although the sermon which was preached by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Deems, was also intended to point a moral for children of a larger growth. The text was taken from Zechariah, viii., 3, 4, 5—"Thus saith the Lord of Hosts: I am returned unto Zion, and will dwell in the midst of Jerusalem; and Jerusalem shall be called a city of truth, and the mountain of the Lord of Hosts, the holy mountain. Thus saith the Lord of Hosts: There shall yet old men and old women dwell in the streets of Jerusalem, and every man with his staff in his hand for very age. And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof." After repeating the text over slowly Dr. Deems took it up piece by piece, and asked the children questions, so as to assure himself that they understood perfectly what he was saying and to impress more forcibly upon their minds the lesson he was endeavoring to instil. The answers were given intelligently and promptly by the little ones, and considerable amusement was occasioned by the ingenuousness of some of the replies. When the reverend doctor suggested that to play, and to play heartily, was not only consistent, but almost indispensable to a holy life, a look of bewilderment seemed to overshadow the countenances of the "lambs;" the news seemed too good to be true. But when they finally became convinced that the pastor was in earnest they fairly revelled in their new found joy. When they were asked if they could "remember what the children were doing in Jerusalem" a shout went up from all over the house, "playing in the streets," which left no room for doubt as to their feelings on the Sunday amusement question. When asked what else children were in the habit of doing in the streets, the preacher was for a moment nonplussed by the reply "fightin' " from a lad in the body of the church.

THE SERMON.

Dr. Deems explained that Jerusalem in the text was a type of two things—First, God's Church on earth; secondly, God's Church in heaven. Jerusalem was a city in Judea, built upon the top of a mountain called Zion. The Church is like this city, because it is founded on holiness and built up in truth. The Church of God is the city of our God; and if ever you are asked when the Church of God will be swept away you can reply never, for even when the last mountain and the last city shall be swept from the face of the earth the Church will still remain. A prosperous church is like a prosperous city. Sometimes, as in the mining regions of the West, and as in the oil regions, cities spring up in a few days like mushrooms, and in a little while, if you were to travel that way, you would find the houses going to rack and ruin and the streets deserted. A city does not live by itself alone. New York, for instance, has been growing and growing. By the railroads and steamboats which concentrate here we get grain from the West, cotton from the South and lumber from the North. But it is not the railroads that make New York prosperous. It is because of the churches, the good people, the praying people that New York is what it is. It is the same with any city as it is with any church. It is safe because God is in it. It is happy because God is in it. It is prosperous because God is in it, and when God goes out of it its doom is sealed. So if we love our city and if we want to do it good we must become praying men and women; and as God loves to dwell in a lowly and contrite heart the only way we can get God to come down to New York is by constant prayer. A city is prosperous when it has plenty of old men and women in it. To my mind the four sweetest things in the world are—first, baby girls; second, baby boys; third, ripe, good old men; fourth, ripe, good old ladies; and a church, like a city, is prosperous when there are plenty of old people and children in it. Now, the text says the streets of that city shall be full of girls and boys playing in the streets. Now, the essence of my sermon is in that word play; but what else can children do? (Voices—"Work, learn, study, pray, love, swear, fight.") Yes, children can work and learn and love and pray, and they should do so; but, then, there is also a time for play. Now, I believe in playing, and you will notice that the text says that the boys and girls will be playing together, and that's just as it should be. Now, boys, I don't believe in your playing together all the time where the girls can't share your pleasure. Now, men, I don't believe in stag parties, from which your wives and sisters are excluded. Now, women, I don't believe in societies or coteries in which men have no part or parcel. I believe that the Creator intended that men and women should share their pleasures and amusements. Girls coming in contact with boys and joining with them in their ruder sports are strengthened, their energies are developed and they become better able to deal with the boy of a larger growth in after life. And, boys, to be tender and delicate to a girl is to display true chivalry, true nobility, true manhood. I thank God that in the process of ages men and women are being brought nearer together. Now in regard to play, we ought to play more than we do. It is our bounden duty, and we too often neglect it. We need amusement, and we ought to take it, but we ought to do it as though on a holy mountain and in a holy city. I intend to turn over a new leaf myself and play more; for, alas! as a boy at college, and still later on as a pastor, I feel that I have not had play enough. Now play is exercise for amusement. It differs from work, because work is exercise for gain. We ought to play, because we can work to so much better advantage afterwards. You children ought especially to play, because this period of your life is essentially your playtime; but when you do play there are five things you must observe, in order to obtain the full benefit thereof, and they are these:—First, play heartily; enter into the game being played with all your might, let your lessons go for a while, and try to remember nothing but that you are in for a good time. And you men, when you enter into amusement, do it heartily and extract all the pleasure from it that you can. Second, play temperately, because if you get too much of a thing, you won't enjoy it again. Remember that the whole object of play is amusement and relaxation, and if you make a task of it the main object is defeated. People often come to me and ask, Do you think it right for me to engage in such and such a pastime? And I invariably reply, It is not for your pastor to say what amusement you shall indulge in; but it is the duty of your pastor to tell you that in selecting amusements you must select those in the enjoyment of which heartily you can come back better prepared to pray and to work for God. That's the amusement for you. Third, play unselfishly. Make that a rule of life. The best amusement is that in which the greatest number can take part and receive the most enjoyment. Fourth, play truthfully. Never take a mean advantage. Knuckle down tight to the ring when it's in the game, and in every game be just as honest and just as truthful as in the more serious business of life. Lastly, let all your play be consistent with holiness. Holiness frightens people away; they think that a holy God is a sad God, or a mad God, or a hard God, and that is because some people who profess holiness are usually sad or mad or hard. Holiness is perfect sweetness, perfect love. A man is holy when he loves God with all his heart and his neighbor as himself. You can play and be holy and you can be holy and play. Angels in heaven play. I do not for one moment doubt that they have all kinds of joy and varieties of thought and exercises. If you cannot determine what kinds of play are consistent with holiness I can tell you that any play which makes you reverence the Bible less, the church less, the Sabbath less, your parents less, or God less is unholy play, and all the rest is holy. I have heard of some association or committee of men who have been denouncing the game of croquet as an impediment to the cultivation of holiness, but to my mind the holiness that can't stand the strain of an honest sociable game of croquet isn't worth carrying from the pulpit to the door. The member, the officer or the pastor of a church who can't be holy in his amusement is not fit to be in a church. The best rule after all is to love the Lord with all your heart and strength and mind and soul, and about the rest to do as you please.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Rylance—Christian Duty Toward the Poor.

St. Mark's church was well attended last night to listen to Dr. Rylance's sermon on the above subject. The text was from the forty-first Psalm, first verse—"Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in the time of trouble." There is, said the Doctor, a very marked interest felt and manifested in our community just now in the condition of the poor, and various methods of relief are advocated by some, while by others all such exertions seem to be looked upon with doubt or suspicion. It is alleged that there is a

VAST AMOUNT

of indiscriminate charity given in our city, which has has a demoralizing effect upon society, while others urge more strenuous exertions to supply the need and to mitigate the misery which are said to abound in our midst. Both of these positions are probably sound and true, spite of the seeming contradiction between them. It is simply another instance of *ex parte* evidence and one-sided conclusions. Facts in abundance are at hand to justify either or both; but the partisans of one view, as usual, seem to be blind or morally insensible to the truth and practical importance of the other. Said the divine, this confusion arises mainly from the fact that, as a people, we have been so long strangers to expenses which of

LATE YEARS

have been rapidly accumulating. We have so long been accustomed to look upon this land as the home of freedom and plenty, where all who would and could work might have a living, that many of us cannot believe, perhaps, that it is otherwise now, and so we are tempted to impute all the want and wretchedness around us to unworthy or criminal causes. The problem is comparatively new to us and we naturally find it perplexing, and so we give various and conflicting explanations of the facts in the case and suggest different and mutually destructive schemes for dealing with them. The Doctor thought that, while we had this want and misery in our midst, it was our duty to deal with it in a prudent and Christian way. He said it would not do to push the claims aside or to stop our ears to the cry of the suffering of our fellow citizens; for in a commonwealth like ours that sort of treatment might bring in its wake a very grievous

SORT OF RETRIBUTION.

For, socially, we are one body—members one of another, and the head cannot say to the hand or the foot, I have no need of thee. No one class can generally or seriously suffer among us without entailing suffering to some extent upon the whole community, so that we have a common interest in considering and handling the question before us. Prudence, said the minister, was the first qualification to regard in our efforts to relieve the present distress. We are all of us enemies to what is denounced as

INDISCRIMINATE CHARITY,

because of its demoralizing and degrading effects upon character. Not to impair a man's self-respect while we help him in the time of his trouble should be a chief concern with us, and to guard very jealously against paying a premium for idleness, lest imposture should become an easy and remunerative profession, and it is well to let the stress of need be felt at times, perhaps, as a stimulus to exertion. The Doctor did not believe in indiscriminate charity; he advocated charity, however, in its most fervent sense. He believed that the members of the different parishes should, through their pastor or other agents, visit every case brought to their notice, and if

WANT AND SUFFERING

were really there to relieve them. Such had uniformly been the rule with St. Mark's parish, and, as he believed it to be the true and correct one, he hoped the system would be universally adopted. He thought many more would be relieved by that course, and much that was fraudulently represented found out and at once stopped.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Judgment After Death—"The Christ That Is To Be"—Sermon by the Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk.

The morning services were very well attended at the Church of the Disciples of Christ. A new pastor, Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk, was introduced by one of the elders. He is a man rather under the medium build and has a face earnest, thoughtful and benevolent. As a preliminary part of his discourse he read the last chapter of II. Peter, but for his particular text he announced Acts, xvii., 30—"Because he hath appointed a day in which he will judge the world in righteousness, by that man whom he hath ordained; whereof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead." The Bible, he began, contains motives for obedience to its mandates as deep as perdition, as high as heaven and as boundless as the love of God. And, perhaps, it is not too much to say that it contains all motives. As many and as great as these motives are, they may be summed up in two classes, as appealing to men's hopes and to their fears. For men are worked upon by fear as well as by the hope of reward in this world or in the world to come. The religion of Jesus is for man. It is not for angels or demons, but for man, with all his faculties and endowments, all his weakness and all his strength. It reveals to him the beauties of heaven and the terrors of hell. I intend to speak to you of the second coming of our Saviour to this world, not in

THE GUISE OF POVERTY,

but in the grandeur of His birthplace, to call us to judgment. This event has either taken place already or is now going on, or it is yet in the future and will not occur while we are in this condition. I shall try to prove from the Bible that the last proposition is the true one. I argue, first of all, that this period of judgment, indicated by various phrases in the New Testament, will take place after this life, and that we are therefore taking our thoughts, words and acts up to the height of another world. It is not to be a partial judgment. Every sentiment of the heart will reappear. A man is not fully prepared for judgment even in death. There is a scene in which we shall live after the grave has closed over us. The Apostle Paul says of Abraham, "He is dead, and yet he speaks." It is a principle of law that a man is not only accountable for his crimes, but for the crimes to which he is in any way accessory. Thus, a man may be murdered on Eighth avenue. The man who did the deed was instigated by a man in Chicago; his plans were all laid for him; the man in Chicago is a murderer. This is also a principle in divine judgment. Let it not be said of us, "Thou art the man" that contributes to the volume of

THE TIDE OF VICE

that surrounds us. We are all accountable for the agencies that we put in motion. When a stone is thrown into the water the motion that it makes is propagated in concentric circles until it affects every atom of the water, were it even the Atlantic Ocean. We are pebbles dropped into the ocean of humanity, and live not to ourselves and die not to ourselves. John Wesley is dead, yet he still speaks, and will be rewarded for what he is doing now. Thus judgment is far from taking place before death. In the second place, Christ is to be our judge, and this He cannot be at present, for His mission was threefold—Redeemer, Mediator and Final Judge. He died for our redemption. He is now our mediator, but His judgeship is yet to come. He cannot be judge and mediator at the same time.

The services were concluded with communion.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Sermon by Mr. Beecher on the Slow Development of Christian Character—The Rationale of Spiritual Growth—Hints for its Cultivation.

The dull, leaden, gray clouds that rolled above us yesterday morning had something to do, doubtless, with a diminished attendance at Plymouth church. The house was crowded in every part, but there was no overflow in the outer lobbies. Mr. Beecher preached a sermon on the slow development of the Christian character. He selected for his text the seventh, eighth and ninth verses of the fifth chapter of the Epistle to the Galatians—"Ye did run well; who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth? This persuasion cometh not of him that calleth you. A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." The development of Christian character, said Mr. Beecher, began well. It received a check, though there was no necessity that it should do so. It did not come from any limitations in the nature of things, or the interposition of divine influences. It came from reasons that were extremely human and needless. If you consider the low development of Christian character it does not surprise us, on looking back, that men should be inconstant. When the light broke first it had much of darkness in it; a light that at best must have been only twilight. A light that was colored by party views, by custom, by government, by policy, by a thousand circumstances that were round about. To us Jesus is not an obscure Jew, disowned of His countrymen, crucified by the Romans, in barbarity and agony. So far as we can see we discern a Saviour that rectifies the barbarities of human nature. A gradual change that rectifies the growth of the soul of man; a new poetry, a new sovereignty—a change that cometh so gradually that it denoteth a degree of development in our time—is a change of the world indeed from side to side.

CHRISTIANS OF TO-DAY.

When we consider that those whom we address have passed their life in religious families, that from their earliest years they have lived in the very atmosphere of Christian life; when they at last, by their own voluntary act, range themselves among Christians, we might say of such that their growth will be rampant, and that when the gardener lets in the sun all will be green and blossoming on their side. Yet, while we do not say that Christianity has not developed, and we say that the mind and institutions of a single spiritual genius have thrown their light and their glory shining on the age; and while we recognize this much, and also that this influence is greatly increasing, yet we say that if, instead of looking at books, at hymns and at theories, you will look at people, the question is an important and pertinent one, Why is the development of a full Christian character so slow? I will take with allowance the statement that being a member of a church is no guarantee of honesty. I will take with much qualification the statement that professors of religion are just as selfish, proud and avaricious as anybody else. There are many things to be stated before this question is determined upon any such grounds as that. But if you go into your own conscience and take the standards of the Gospel, for example, "You shall love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself," then observe also what degree of change is wrought in natural disposition and of the great constituent features of the soul, and see how they are affected by it, I think you will agree with me that the stature of Christian life is not all that we should have. We are not living on a high plane; we are only looking up to it. The question then arises, Why do we carry a yoke that should be so easy, and a burden that should be so light? There spring up those who say to us, "If we have only faith we shall come into a higher life. We have not only a promise of forgiveness from sin, but a deliverance from sin." But the question with me is—Is it the promise of a miraculous work, and all the malign-like of nature goes away, as on the day of Pentecost, or is it a final development, an education? Is it to come by stages, and by process and development, and by instrumentalities, in which the instrumentalities and the knowledge are applied?

REASONS FOR SLOWNESS.

The first reason why the work of ripening in the Christian character is slow is that the work is one of training and not of sudden transformation. A man who takes religion easily is generally an emotive man; but emotion and imagination do not make the wisest teachers. That is an experience that is necessarily local and personal, and not necessarily typical. An imaginative man is a changeable man, and he goes up and down according to moods. Mr. Beecher here described the effect of the relation of the experience of such men at meeting, and then asked if that was a good kind of religion. In reply he said:—There could be but one answer given, and that was that the springs are around the beginning, are but the beginning; that the development of the soul goes on by slow stages, just as any other education does, with this difference, that this is on a higher plane. There never was a man since the world was created that was born into Christ suddenly that did not go through this long gradation of education. There are no more striking illustrations of that than are found in the New Testament—there is a constant repetition of building and edifying. Whether it be a tree or a building the permanent idea is range. Then this work of education is of itself intrinsically more difficult than any that man can conceive or attempt. We have narrowed the interpretation of the Master's direction—"Strive to enter in at the strait gate." In any line of development the difficulty increases as you go up. There is nothing so hard as a change of the fundamental development of the soul. Different natures necessarily develop in different ways.

THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

Men are called to this inward growth concurrently with the development of their internal affairs, so that to overcome it they must overcome themselves. For, after all, the world is a greater institution than the Church or the Sabbath. It is in this way that the inspirations of truth, of goodness and of benevolence must be developed. If men had to learn the art of war only on the battle field it would be considered a very difficult thing to do. Yet men are pushed into life for the development of their Christian character, and this is their only school. If, then, you say, religion is so difficult I may as well not attain it. I have never disguised that the way is difficult. But you cannot afford to live on the mere plane of life. The business of your life is so to live that the development shall have sway over the earthly elements. The problem of life is how a young man shall get soundness and put the lower life down. It is not more difficult for you to live with this spiritual unfolding and developing than it is for you to live with your physical development going on. If you would live Christ-like, begin early. If you would engraft an early beginning, begin now. Every year steadier grow the tendrils that govern your life. If men are living wrong they cannot stop too soon. When you look at this in the light of the facts and the duties of life you will be glad of the merciful statement of the Gospel, "You need a helpful spirit," and which says "The bruised reed I will not break."

LYRIC HALL.

Mr. Frothingham Sees the Coming Dawn.

In spite of the disagreeable state of the weather yesterday the attendance at Lyric Hall was as large as usual. Before the sermon Mr. Frothingham spoke of the contributions. He said they were not meant for the general expenses, but for the publishing of his own sermons for gratuitous distribution, which was the only missionary work they undertook to do. He read extracts from the Chinese, the Persian and the Hindoo Scriptures, after which, he said, this being the Advent season, the thought of dawn is uppermost in our minds. The Advent season is at the darkest period of the year and is the beginning of relief from darkness. It is not full day, but the first faint glimmering of day. We always make this difference between darkness and light. The Christian world looked back on the pagan world and thought of it as a world that lay in darkness. No language was sufficiently strong to express their sense of the moral turpitude and degradation in which the world lay before the coming of Christ. The Protestant Church looked back to the Middle Ages, speaking of that as the night, and the liberal Christian world looks back on the Protestant world in the same way. The newest thinkers look back on all Christianity as darkness, and the light they see in the future is the glimmering of a better day still. We look back and see how men were regarded as fallen beings, who lay under the bond of iniquity; beings who in themselves had no power of doing anything good, who were flung on this planet, which was not to be a home, but a prison under control of the devil. They thought of atonement by blood a vicarious atonement, by which the guilt was transferred from the guilty to the innocent, and of a vast, gaping hell, into which the vast majority of men were precipitated for endless burning. Look back on the times when these ideas were believed in and you see a time which must have been as dark as midnight.

Now, it is very easy to exaggerate the darkness of night. Christendom exaggerated the darkness of paganism; Protestants exaggerated the darkness of the Roman Catholics; liberals exaggerated the darkness of Protestantism, and all the time

LIGHT HAS BEEN DAWNING.

But the difference between those times and ours is that day was not welcomed as such. It is our privilege to welcome the dawn. The week just ended has been signalized by one of the very remarkable occurrences which characterize our modern world, the observation of the transit of Venus, a thing which could not have been done or even thought of before the reformation of Luther. And now every government sends out its army of light and establishes stations all over the globe to watch this wonderful thing. What is it done for? Because light is good for itself; light expands mind. We cannot gaze into the heavens without the heavens coming into our hearts. The scientific man dare go anywhere; he knows he will find no devil; he knows that the further he goes the nearer he is to the central home of his Father. A great writer on Gothic architecture speaks of its weakness. He says that it makes great pretensions, but why then these flying buttresses—why these numerous supports in every direction? They are a confession of its weakness. So in conduct, of life. Under the old system it was supposed a man's virtue could not be safe unless he was watched and scrutinized; he must have a devil to look after him, and the fear of hell, with its absolute misery, caps the whole. It is all gone—the devil, the imps, the hell; the vast marsh is drained; and children play over the once yawning abyss. Is human virtue less secure? It is more secure, because we are satisfied of this, that the omnipresent law takes cognizance of every act and thought; there is no escape, and it is impossible to believe that any act of turpitude will be forgotten or go unpunished, and therefore it is that we, who are the extreme liberals, who discard theology entirely, who stand outside, are more secure of our virtue, knowing that no devil awaits us, but a perfect law. A kindness that never sleeps takes us in its arms and calls us to account and gives us our discharge or our dispensation.

This observation of the transit of Venus suggests another thought. Venus is a star not so large as our earth; it keeps on its way through the sidereal system, only once in a while it has to go through some special passage, which is only part of its great orbit. Then it attracts the attention of the whole world, but it is unconscious of it. So it is with every human life. People think of themselves as something insignificant, but in every life comes a crisis—something to be faced, some question to be settled—and it is a matter of extreme interest to all around whether it is to be a failure or a success. Thus the beam of light touches the material universe. Does not the beam of light call answering voices from other things? In ancient Egypt stood a gigantic statue of Memnon, and tradition says that when the sunbeams struck it a strain of music was heard. Some said it was a trick of the priests, and some said it was so constructed that the sun had actually the power to produce the music. There is another statue that has stood in the world much longer than that dark and crude statue—the human frame. Look back a few generations, to the time which we think was the time of darkness. What was the human frame? The matter it was made of was the refuse stuff of creation; it was full of iniquity; its appetites and passions were to be guarded against; had it an ailment, it was a sign of its infamous descent; it was the

SHRINE OF DEVILS,

and when it died it was put into the ground as if the ground was the pit of the infernal. Thus, for generations the human frame stood for man's inspection uninspected. All at once comes a beam of knowledge and falls on the forehead of the statue, and instantly it makes the matter it is made of seem the finest, and now, as by the early light of morning, we look at this statue, we see that the frame of man must not be crushed, but nourished, for if perfect form does not impart perfect intelligence, perfect form can alone represent it; and if all that comes simply from a touch of a beam of light, what will be the result when the full light of day is upon us? Who shall guess? Take poverty; it was a dark mass which no one thought of putting away. Now it is morning and we see that this mass is composed of individuals, and under the power of the day beam we see individuals leaving this mass and this awful thing disappears in mists.

Here was the great spot called crime, a more stubborn darkness still, and what to do with this great mass of iniquity—watch it, kill it, torture it, hang it on a crucifix? You can do nothing with it. They are not human beings, but fiends. So, for long ages it was. The morning beam falls on that mass and every criminal is a being with heart and soul.

The symbols of the New Testament, the miracles of Christ, have never been realized yet; but with the advent of a better day the miracles of the New Testament, will be but faint symbols of the new light of beauty that will take possession of the earth. Morning comes slowly, but with the light we come to see things as they are, and to see things as they are is to hope for things as they shall be.

DEDICATION OF A MISSION CHAPEL.

In the afternoon yesterday took place the ceremony of the formal dedication of the Morning Star Union Mission chapel. The new home of the Mission is situated in Twenty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue. It is externally an unpretentious red brick building, but the interior arrangements are excellently adapted for the purposes for which it is intended.

The chapel was well filled yesterday, and on the dais, with Dr. R. P. Perry, the Superintendent, were Rev. Drs. Anderson, Armitage, Deems, King and Hastings; Professor W. H. Gardner and Messrs. James D. Reid, J. E. Condict and B. J. Bloss.

The exercises opened with the singing of the hymn "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow," after which the invocatory prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. Armitage.

The Superintendent then gave the meeting a short sketch of the history of the Mission and a statement of the present condition of its affairs. In October, 1868, a room was obtained in Pike's Opera House. They commenced with about sixty pupils, but within three months they had fifty teachers and nearly three hundred pupils. When the late James Fisk bought the Opera House, their hall being rented for different purposes, the school found itself in the street. Since that time for six years had they been wandering from "pillar to post" until last Sabbath, when, thanks to the Giver of All Good, they moved into their new home.

Rev. Dr. King spoke of the deep impression made on him in his visits to some of the military hospitals during the course of the late Franco-German war by the active, disinterested charity of the members of the "Red Cross," who, irrespective of nationality or difference of creed, under this sign of common Christianity devoted themselves to the care of the sick and wounded. Most appropriate, too, for their work—the work of a Union Mission—was the emblem they had chosen—the Morning Star. Christ himself said, "I am the bright and Morning Star." (Revelation, xxii., 16.) The brightness of the Father's glory shone in Him, and from Him comes to us the light of God. As on the great open seas all mariners are guided in their course by one star, so, if all of us faithfully directed our eyes toward the star, Jesus, divisions would cease and we combine in the common work of the Lord. The speaker concluded by reciting Horatius Bonner's hymn, "The Morning Star."

Addresses were also made by Mr. James Reid and Drs. Deems and Hastings. A large collection was then taken up. By means of this and the profits expected to accrue from the fair to be held in the Mission House during the present week, the committee hope to be able to meet their liabilities. The whole amount expended has been $39,000. In this sum are included the purchase of the lot, the cost of building, furniture, &c., and a valuation of donations. The fair commences on Tuesday, 15th instant.

CHURCH FAIRS.

The fair given by the ladies of the congregation of St. Agnes' church, in Forty-third street, near Lexington avenue, will be continued this week. On Saturday night last Croton Hall was crowded, but the general reception by the three hundred beauties was postponed until next Saturday, the closing night, when a grand ball will be given. One of the greatest features of the fair is the billiard table presented by Mrs. Lahrens. She is one of the most industrious ladies in the hall, and has secured hosts of buyers. The fair will be open all this week.

The ladies of the Morning Star Union Mission Sunday School will open a fair in their new chapel, Nos. 165 and 167 West Twenty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, December 15, which will be continued every afternoon and evening during the week. The object of the undertaking is to raise funds to pay off the debt on the building just completed.

A children's fair in aid of the French Orphan Asylum, under the auspices of the pupils of Mme. Tardivel, will be opened on December 17.

A fair in aid of disabled soldiers and their families will be held at Masonic Temple, opening to night.

The fair in aid of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, now being held at No. 30 Union square, will be continued until the 18th. Crowds throng the hall every night and none go away without declaring the entertainments are most enjoyable. The terra cotta figures still make one of the prominent attractions. Among the ladies in charge of tables are Mrs. George V. Hecker, Mrs. T. A. Emmet, Mrs. Mary C. D. Starr, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. Jamieson, Miss Harris, the Misses Gibert, the Misses Cronin and Mrs. Snowden.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

A New Movement in the Board of Education.

THE SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

An Appeal for More Primary Instruction.

The present disturbed condition of the public mind in reference to the supposed contemplated action of the Board of Education as to reduction of the salaries of the teachers of public schools has awakened a general inquiry among the friends of education as to the system of instruction. Following this line of thought the result has been to discover, on the part of nearly all the members of the New York Board of Public Instruction, that the reduction of teachers' salaries is not the right place to economize. If the present ratio of payment was to be interfered with it is deemed by those most conversant with the practical workings of the system that the change should be made in the direction of equalization of salaries rather than in that of reduction. This controversy, which started on a mere question of finance, has now outrun those limits, and the more thoughtful members of the Board, whose attention to the practical results of the present system of education has not been distracted by the glamour of showy exhibitions of useless accomplishments, have arrived at the conviction that to a large extent—as far as practical educational attainments are concerned—the present system is fast culminating, to use the forcible language of one of the Board, into "a chronic sham." It is felt that the primary schools of this city fail in the great cardinal principle of American freedom—that of making them the intellectual nurseries of the whole people, and bringing to each every department of necessary and useful knowledge.

WHAT COMMISSIONERS SAY.

With a view of ascertaining the opinion of the Board as to what would be the practical effect of this enforced necessity for the exercise of economy, a reporter of the HERALD called upon Commissioners Baker and Halstead. Mr. Baker stated distinctly that he felt certain that the Board would not make any reduction in the salaries of the teachers. That, in his judgment, would be a very serious mistake. If any change were made in this matter of salaries it ought to be in the direction of increase, not of reduction; for the instruction of children, which laid the foundation of a character that budded forth into citizenship and the exercise of all its rights, could scarcely be overpaid, however munificent the payment might be. There was, however, no danger on the side of increase; he thought that that was even less likely than reduction. He should be glad to see a compromise made in this matter of salary, and an equalization of remuneration obtained. In 1871 the Board, as then constituted, and which did not have the same credit given to it for purity of purpose and disinterested management as the present Board, gives in its annual report for 1871, the following "reasons for recent increase in the salaries of teachers":—

In view of the important changes which have been made for raising the standard of scholarship in the public schools, the Board deemed it proper to offer incentives to its teachers by increasing their annual compensation. It may be thought that at this juncture in public affairs, when each department is reducing the amount of its annual expenditures, such action on the part of the Commissioners of Education was ill advised. But, in considering the importance of the work which the teacher is called upon to perform, the increase will neither be regarded as ill-timed nor too large. It is, in reality, an act of strict justice and proper economy. Whenever work is worth doing it is worth doing well, and the people who are engaged in the sacred mission of educating the young of our metropolis and fitting them for the proper performance of their duties as citizens should be fairly compensated. Besides all this the Board has taken measures to awaken a more active spirit among its corps of instructors, and while it holds out inducements to the deserving, it is determined to rid the system of the unworthy if there be any."

WHAT THE PRESENT BOARD DID.

The exact condition of the salary question was shown, Mr. Baker said, in the Manual of the Board of Education for the present year. It would show that this Board had already reduced very considerably the teachers' remuneration.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

As there is considerable misconception as to the salaries of teachers, the following list, taken from the Manual of 1874, article 13, will serve to correct any misapprehension:—

SALARIES UP TO FEBRUARY 18, 1874.	
Male principals	$3,000
Male vice principals	2,500
Male assistants, where one is employed	1,880
Male assistants, where more than one is employed	1,652
Female assistants, average	850
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.	
Principals, average attendance 100	$1,416
Principals, average attendance 150	1,534
Principals, average attendance not more than 300	1,770
Principals, average attendance not more than 500	1,888
Principals, average attendance more than 500	2,006
Vice principals, more than 150 average attendance	1,298
Vice principals, average attendance 120 to 150	1,180
Assistants, average	767
PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS.	
Principals, less than 200 average attendance	$1,200
Principals, more than 200 and not more than 400 average attendance	1,320
Principals, more than 400 and not more than 600 average attendance	1,550
Principals, more than 600 average attendance	1,800
Vice principals, average attendance 240 and not more than 300	900
Vice principals, average attendance more than 300 and not more than 1,000	1,000
Vice principals, average attendance more than 1,000	1,200
Assistants, average	600
PRESENT SALARIES.	
Male principals of schools, with an average attendance for the preceding year of 150 or less	$2,250
151 to 300	2,500
301 to 500	2,750
501 and upward	3,000
Male vice principals of schools, with an average attendance for the preceding year of a grammar grade of 250 or more	2,000
Female principals of grammar schools, with an average attendance for the preceding year of 100 or less	1,200
101 to 150	1,300
151 to 300	1,500
301 to 500	1,600
501 and upward	1,700
Female vice principals of schools, with an average attendance for the preceding year of a grammar grade, 250 or more	1,200
Primary principals of schools, with an average attendance, for the preceding year, of 200 or less	1,000
201 to 400	1,100
401 to 600	1,300
601 and upwards	1,500
Primary vice principals of schools, with an average attendance, for the preceding year, of 350 to 500	900
501 to 1,000	1,000
1,001 and upwards	1,200
TEACHERS OF SPECIALTIES.	
Teacher of vocal music in grammar or primary school	$120
French teacher in grammar school	300
German teacher in grammar school	300
Drawing teacher in grammar school	300

In schools where no special teacher of music is employed the teacher having charge of the music shall receive $75 salary in addition to the amount allowed as a regular assistant teacher, provided the usual instruction in music is given; but no principal or vice principal of a school shall be appointed to such position.

Mr. Baker said he should be in favor of an approximation to an equalization of the salaries. He was of opinion that too little of the money was given to the primary schools. There had been a growing tendency in the public educational system of New York to cultivate the ornamental at the expense of the useful. So extensively prevalent was this tendency and so deeply had its roots permeated the system, that the entire fabric of our social life was likely to be demoralized by it. For example, the acquirement of what were really the factors of all education—viz., reading, writing and ciphering—were left by the system pursued by the Board to the more inefficient and less qualified grade of teachers. He did not oppose the acquirement of what was supposed to be an ornamental education; but he did insist that in a country like America, which had comparatively no population that could afford to be non-producers, and the bulk of whom had their way to make in the world, they should have an opportunity of being well grounded in these essential elements of all instruction. The facts, as far as New York were concerned, were these—that the number of children attending the primary schools was about two-thirds of the entire attendance, and that the expense of teaching these was only one-third of that which was spent on primary schools. The report of 1873 shows the following figures:—

	Average Attendance.	Whole Number Taught.
Male grammar schools	17,051	32,483
Female grammar schools	15,111	28,941
Primary Departments	39,365	90,297
Primary schools	15,652	35,142

The result of this defect of the system was not only disastrous upon the children, but it had a prejudicial effect on the teachers. A teacher graduates necessarily through the public schools; the imperfections of the primary system tell upon the early education received by this graduate, and, despite the excellence of the system pursued at the Normal School, that defect is, as a rule, carried into the work of the teacher whenever he or she may be called upon to enter upon it as teacher in the primary school. In addition to this there is ever active in the mind of the teacher the desire for translation to the grammar school, with increased salary, and the feeling that the primary school is not a place of honor.

WHAT A PRIMARY PRINCIPAL SAYS.

Miss Susan Wright, principal of the primary de-

[CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE.]

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

[CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.]

partment of Grammar School No. 50, in Twentieth street, near Third avenue, is well known as an ardent worker for the advancement of primary education. This school is one which European visitors to the city are generally taken to when they desire to obtain a view of the practical working of the American school system. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, of England, have paid several visits to the school, and expressed their great admiration of its wonderful order, efficiency and illustration of the personal influence of the teacher over the taught. Miss Wright says that it is scarcely possible to overestimate the importance of primary education, and yet it is a part of the system that even a board distinguished for its *personnel* has somewhat ignored, and never yet risen to a full appreciation of its significance. She states that more than one-third of all the children who attend primary schools leave those schools for the active and real life of the world with no other educational preparation than they have there, and that this significant fact alone ought to stimulate the Commission to a deeper appreciation of this great question. The rules of the department made it incumbent that there should be an average attendance of fifty children to obtain one teacher. That involved a register of nearly seventy children. Or, to illustrate this anomaly where its significance is more pointed, but not a whit less influential, this fact may be given:—In a primary school of 600 pupils there can only be twelve teachers, while in a grammar school of 600 pupils there can be seventeen teachers. In a primary school if 400 there can only be eight teachers, but in a grammar school of 400 there can be eleven teachers. Miss Wright claims that her experience of thirty years in public schools warrants her in saying that it is far more requisite that the teachers in the primary schools should teach a small number of pupils, and that the teachers should be of a higher grade of qualification than in the grammar schools, where the defects of teaching capability are supplemented by text books and by the awakened intelligence of the pupils. Miss Wright urges the necessity of individual teaching in primary schools, and not the simultaneous method which is so much honored in modern educational methods. In this matter Miss Wright is supported by Lord Brougham and by all thinkers who have made the philosophy of education a study.

Lord Brougham has observed that between the ages of eighteen and thirty months a child learns more of the material world, of his own powers, of the nature of other bodies, and even of his own mind and other minds, than he acquires in all the rest of his life. The knowledge which a child accumulates, and the ideas generated in his mind during this period, are so important that if we could imagine them to be afterwards obliterated, all the learning of a senior wrangler at Cambridge, or a first class man at Oxford, would be as nothing to it, and would literally not enable its object to prolong its existence for a week. Jean Paul Richter has said, too, "Every new educator effects less than his predecessor, until, at last, if we regard all life as an educational institution, a circumnavigator of the world is less influenced by all the nations he has seen than by his nurse."

THE COURTS.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET POLICE COURT.

A Virtuous Spasm and the Result.

Before Justice Otterbourg.

John Kenny, the keeper of the faro bank at No. 106 East Twenty-seventh street, and Richard Spencer, the dealer of the game, who were arrested during Captain Gunner's raid on the place on Saturday night, were yesterday held in $500 bail each to appear for examination. Nine other men found on the premises were discharged.

Fanny Riley, the keeper of a house in Greene street, which was "pulled" on Saturday night, was also similarly disposed of. The warrant was issued by Justice Otterbourg upon complaint of the mother of one of the inmates of the house. The erring girl was held, and the nine others, together with the eight male visitors, were discharged.

Larceny from the Person.

Michael Hughes, a young man residing at No. 205 East Twenty-fifth street, a plumber by occupation, was committed in default of $2,000 bail on a charge of snatching a watch valued at $28 from the vest pocket of John Foley, of No. 349 East Thirty-second street.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Davis.—Nos. 56, 57, 58, 62, 104, 107, 120, 122, 124, 129, 135, 141, 153, 154, 155, 165, 169, 176, 181, 182, 191, 204, 217, 219, 225, 226, 251, 256, 257, 267, 271, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 295, 296, 297, 298, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 309.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Van Vorst—Court opens at half-past ten o'clock A. M.—Demurrers.—Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32. Issues of law and fact.—Nos. 73, 117, 134, 135, 138, 141, 148, 151, 164, 165, 168, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 182, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 200, 6, 10, 9, 150, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until December 23, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Nos. 992½, 1848, 2864, 4420, 4370, 4372, 638, 2350, 2190, 2192, 835, 2314, 1600, 1984, 1822, 4196, 1776, 630½, 486½, 2642. Part 3—Held by Judge Lawrence—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Nos. 3782, 683, 2115, 1921, 2163, 1885, 1, 2127, 1943, 1105, 2085, 1953, 2131, 1979, 3483, 1129, 1499, 4395, 4061, 887.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Monell and Curtis.—Nos. 39, 1, 5, 26, 31, 33, 35, 42, 46, 15.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Speir.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 787, 797, 832, 615, 793, 777, 657, 729½, 807, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851. Part 2—Held by Judge Freedman.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 552, 694, 1540, 770, 738, 1076, 36, 714, 484, 764, 710, 740, 746, 700, 768, 718.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 15, 14, 28, 29, 46.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 211, 225, 228, 2099, 2238, 2106, 2230, 1256, 1650, 1244, 1252, 793, 1098, 1196, 525.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Joachimsen—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 752, 753, 418, 676, 1581, 846, 847, 848, 849, 853, 855, 856, 857, 858, 868. Part 2—Held by Judge Shea—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 2076, 233, 1915, 1530, 844, 42, 556, 745, 767, 1449, 859, 861, 864, 865, 867. Part 3—Held by Judge Alker—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 1814, 1710, 1897, 928, 1998, 2057, 2098, 1387, 1326, 1700, 1878, 1340, 1925, 1971, 1962. Part 4—Held by Judge McAdam.—Nos. 1721, 1777, 1712, 1927, 2099, 2040, 1982, 1983, 1809, 1511, 1571, 1705, 1658, 2138, 1964, 728, 978, 1735, 1708, 1383, 1601, 1972, 1462, 1078, 1849, 5994, 1776, 523, 5800, 59, 1619.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Before Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. Martin Godfrey, mayhem; Same vs. James Burke, mayhem; Same vs. Henry Opperman, robbery; Same vs. John Kelly, robbery; Same vs. Annie McCabe, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Thomas Shields, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Carl Emke, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Marcellus Walker, grand larceny; Same vs. Abraham Shinrighty, grand larceny; Same vs. August Baithel, grand larceny; Same vs. George Reilly, grand larceny; Same vs. Robert Murry, grand larceny; Same vs. Charlotte Bakewell, grand larceny; Same vs. William Caler, grand larceny; Same vs. Albert Meckower, grand larceny; Same vs. John M. Ryan, grand larceny; Same vs. John Corrigan, grand larceny; Same vs. Catharine Williams, grand larceny; Same vs. Mary Williams, grand larceny; Same vs. Maud Grey, grand larceny; Same vs. Bernard Reinach, false pretences; Same vs. John Thomas, false pretences; Same vs. James Raymond, false pretences; Same vs. Adolph Silig, petit larceny; Same vs. Genora Costa, petit larceny; Same vs. Terence Kennedy, petit larceny.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

CITY COURT—Held by Judge Neilson.—Nos. 77, 92, 103, 104, 25, 26, 9, 38, 110, 112, 117, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 17, 29, 74, 4, 6, 14, 15, 21, 30, 67, 111.

THE LONG ISLAND CITY LAND FRAUDS.

A meeting of a large number of Germans, principally laborers, who were victimized in the Long Island City Land (Astoria) purchase, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms, yesterday, for the purpose of devising the best means for bringing the parties who swindled them out of their money to justice. The meeting was called to order by Mr. C. Aufenger, one of the trustees, who had taken the matter in hand immediately after the discovery of the fraud. He denounced in forcible language the conduct of the other trustees, and warned those present to disregard their advice altogether. He stated he had already engaged eminent counsel, who would fully protect their interests and see that they were properly dealt with. Mr. Aufenger then left, and the secretary took the chair.

It was stated that Mr. Aufenger was on the eve of leaving for California, and as it was believed he, as one of the trustees, was in a measure responsible for the frauds, a committee was appointed to not only look into the security of the bail of all the trustees, but to take the proper steps necessary to prevent Mr. Aufenger leaving the city before the matter was satisfactorily settled. Meanwhile another meeting on the same subject was held at Germania Hall, in avenue A, over which Mr. Kessler presided, at which the following report was read:—

Receipts	$95,729
Expenditures	93,182
Balance	$2,547

A good deal of discussion was had over the report, pro and con. but the meeting finally adjourned without taking any decisive action on the matter, it being deemed prudent to await the action of the lawyers into whose hands the case had been given.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Encouraging Business Signs---The Events of the Week.

THE MOVEMENT IN GOLD.

Government, Railroad and Southern Bonds.

THE STOCK MARKET REVIEWED.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, Dec. 13, 1874.

A review of the financial and commercial events of the past week furnishes no reason to modify the encouraging expressions concerning the future of business that have recently found utterance in this column. From nearly all trade circles there come reports of a better feeling and some improvement, the chief drawback and disturbing element being the existing doubt with reference to the currency question and the changeable price of gold. While the latter may be caused to fluctuate from week to week by mere reports from Washington, there is not likely to be much stability in either calculations or results. Business may therefore reflect the uncertainty that must attach to the value of currency as long as the question of specie resumption remains unsettled. It is, however, generally believed among those who are best advised in the matter that Congress will not, during the present session, reach a solution of the problem, and hence that merchants need not be deterred in making their usual ventures.

IN LOCAL TRADE

we have reports that shipments to the interior are increasing, and that surplus stocks of goods are being rapidly worked off at moderate prices. In the dry goods trade it is especially observed that a steadier undertone prevails than heretofore, and that the fact is more or less due to the apparent determination of buyers to limit their purchases only to actual requirements, thus at once narrowing down the possibilities of loss and increasing the probabilities of reasonable profit. Taking a broad survey of the commercial situation a fair business is expected for the coming season.

The chief interest of the week in financial circles has attached to the movements of both gold and currency and the effect likely to be produced by an expected unfavorable

BANK STATEMENT.

It will be seen, however, that the latter did not show the large reduction in the reserve that was anticipated. Hence the feverishness superinduced has in a measure subsided. The statement is republished for the convenience of to-day's readers. The following is a comparison of the bank averages for the past two weeks:—

	Dec. 5.	Dec. 12.	Differences.
Loans	$286,063,000	$284,903,300	Dec. $1,159,700
Specie	14,467,200	14,218,800	Dec. 248,400
Legal tend's	50,221,700	49,470,300	Dec. 751,400
Deposits	219,632,100	218,408,000	Dec. 1,224,100
Circulation	25,012,100	24,804,300	Dec. 208,300

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:—

	Dec. 5.	Dec. 12.	Differences.
Specie	$14,467,200	$14,218,800	Dec....$248,400
Legal tend's	50,221,700	49,470,300	Dec.... 751,400
Tot. reserve	$64,688,900	$63,689,100	Dec....$999,800
Reserve required ag't deposits	54,908,025	54,602,000	—
Exc's of reserve ab'v legal requirements	9,780,875	9,087,100	Dec.... 693,775

The English papers comment upon

THE SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT

that are beginning to show the effects of a good harvest. The consumer has been gaining from the low prices, and the manufacturer by the diminished amount of capital required for his purposes. The conditions of profit are, therefore, noted as much better than in 1873, when the set of causes that produced the present depression were most actively at work. Still, it is true of both England and America that the influences of cheap food and cheap raw material must have time to operate before their effects are decidedly apparent in the general aspects of trade and the usual business statistics.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money begins to show unmistakable symptoms of stiffening rates, and the assertion is confidently made that before the end of the year we shall witness higher and steadier prices. During the greater part of the week the market was easy at 3 and 4 per cent for call loans, but at the close was firm at 5, with exceptional transactions as high as 6 per cent. The influence of the bank statement has not been inconsiderable in producing this effect. The outflow of currency from this point, however, has been somewhat checked. A firmer feeling, with an upward tendency in rates, is also observable in the discount market. Dry goods paper sells at 6 a 6½ for sixty days and 6½ a 7 per cent for four months, for double named; single named 6½ a 7 for sixty days and 7 a 9 for four months. Grocery paper is 5½ a 6 per cent for double named sixty days, and 6 a 6½ for four months; single named is 6 per cent for sixty days, and 6 a 6½ for four months. The above rates are for prime grades. In foreign exchange business was dull and prices weaker until near the close, when actual business was nearly up to the basis of the nominal quotations that have ruled for several days, viz.:—4.85½ for long and 4.94½ for demand sterling. It is to be noted that the importers bought sparingly.

The foreign exports of the port for the week were as follows:—General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $5,531,358; produce exports, $4,103,014, and specie exports, $2,774,900. The total merchandise imports, including dry goods, since January 1 this year are $370,677,886, against $371,974,276 last year, and $407,427,775 in 1872. The total exports of produce since January 1, this year, are $269,321,960 against $282,349,109 last year and $221,245,149 in 1872. The total exports of specie since January 1 are $54,786,833, against $46,732,116 last year and $68,081,717 in 1872.

THE MOVEMENT IN GOLD

was erratic, and yet not surprising to those who are behind the scenes. Early in the week the price declined to 110½, the result being ascribed to large speculative sales, but reaction followed, consequent upon the heavy exportations which continue, and at the close the price again reached 111⅝. The Treasury paid out during the week $3,000,000 in redemption of five-twenty bonds, $465,000 for interest and sold $500,000 gold.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE GOLD MARKET FOR THE WEEK.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday, Dec. 7	111½	111½	111¼	111¼
Tuesday, Dec. 8	111¼	111¼	110⅝	110⅞
Wednesday, Dec. 9	110⅞	111⅛	110⅞	110⅞
Thursday, Dec. 10	110⅜	111¼	110⅜	111¼
Friday, Dec. 11	111⅜	111¾	111⅜	111⅝
Saturday, Dec. 12	111⅝	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

These, more or less, acted in sympathy with the movement in gold, but at the close there was greater firmness consequent upon active business, and a renewal of the demand by bankers and investors. In the early part of the week some of the foreign bankers were free sellers, but subsequently repurchases were made at advanced prices. The closing prices of these securities in London were as follows:—United States sixes, five-twenties of 1865, old, 106¼; do. of 1867 109½; United States 5s, ten-forties, 104½; new fives, 103.

SOUTHERN BONDS.

These were at no time of the week a prominent feature of trade at the Board, yet it is known that considerable business was done by parties, and at prices that show no abatement of the confidence that is slowly growing in this heretofore neglected class of securities.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railroad bonds have been in good demand at steady or advancing prices and the general tendency is toward an increased confidence in the bonds of all companies which are believed to be able to pay their interest regularly. The new bonds of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Central Pacific gold sixes on the San Joaquin Valley bonds, and the first mortgage gold sixes of the California and Oregon, indorsed by Central Pacific, have this week been placed on the call of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Devereux, President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, has been appointed receiver of that road on the application of the first mortgage trustees.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The speculation in stocks, which in the beginning of the week was fairly active, at the end was marked by dulness, without however such a decline as might have been expected from the influences that were at work. The most active stock was Pacific Mail, which fell off from 41⅛ to 39, but subsequently recovered, amid lively dealings, to 40⅛ and 39⅞. Panama advanced from 114 to 116⅛ on the declaration of the 3 per cent dividend. Western Union, after numerous fluctuations, rose to 83⅛, but closed lower. Erie fell off from 27 to 26½, advanced to 28, receded to 27⅛ and closed at 27⅞ a 27⅝. Northwestern common declined from 46⅞ to 45½, advanced to 47½ and closed at 46⅞. The preferred stock ranged between 62¼ and 60, closing at 61⅛. St. Paul, common, declined from 38¾ to 37⅞, rose to 39⅛ and closed at 38⅜. The preferred ended at 57. Wabash declined from 30⅞ to 29⅜, recovered to 31¼ and closed at 29⅝. Lake Shore receded from 80⅞ to 79½, ending at 80⅜. Michigan Central advanced from 79 to 83½, closing at 82½. Other prices will be found in the tables which follow.

IT HAS BEEN TRUTHFULLY OBSERVED

that there is at the present time nothing like the opportunity that formerly offered to obtain profit from rapid or wide fluctuations. The public have become cautious, the operation of pools is less ambitious in character and results, and the gauge of real values is being more generally applied to stocks of all kinds. There are those who believe that with the approaching improvement in business circles the lower priced securities will take a fresh start because they look cheap, have suffered from a large decline, have not yet recovered what they lost in the depression of the panic, and are regarded as offering a broad margin for improvement. It is, perhaps, for this reason that there has been of late a good deal of investment in this class of securities by those who have the money and the patience to wait.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF THE WEEK.

The following shows the extreme fluctuations in the leading stocks during the week:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	102⅝	101½
Harlem	131	130⅞
Erie	28	26
Lake Shore	80⅞	79½
Wabash	31¼	29⅜
Northwestern	47½	45½
Northwestern preferred	62¼	60
Rock Island	102½	101
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39⅛	37⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	57¾	56½
Pittsburg	88½	88
Del., Lackawanna and Western	108⅞	107⅝
New Jersey Central	107⅞	106
Michigan Central	83½	79
Union Pacific	35⅞	35
C., C. and I. C.	10⅛	9⅝
Hannibal and St. Joseph	27	26
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	35	34
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	30⅝
Panama	116⅛	114
Western Union Telegraph	83⅛	81⅝
Pacific Mail	41⅛	39

OPENING, HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES SATURDAY.

The following table shows the opening, highest and lowest prices of the day:—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	102	102	101⅞
Erie	27⅛	28	27⅛
Lake Shore	80⅜	80⅜	80⅛
Wabash	30⅛	30⅛	29⅝
Northwestern	46⅞	47¼	46⅞
Northwestern, preferred	61⅛	61⅛	61½
Rock Island	101⅜	101⅜	101¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38⅛	38⅜	38⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	31	31⅛	30⅞
New Jersey Central	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
Del., Lack. and Western	108⅞	108⅞	108⅜
Union Pacific	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
C., C. and I. C.	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝
Western Union	82⅛	82⅛	82
Pacific Mail	39⅛	39⅞	39⅛
Panama	116	116	116

CLOSING PRICES—THREE O'CLOCK P. M. SATURDAY.

Pacific Mail, 39⅛ a 39⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 82⅛ a 82⅜; Quicksilver, 32 a 32¼; do. preferred, 44 a 45; Chicago and Alton, 104¾ a 105; C., C., C. and I., 62½ a 63; Adams Express, 114 a 115⅛; American Express, 65 a 65⅛; United States Express, 64¼ a 65; Wells-Fargo Express, 82 a 83½; Pittsburg, 88 a 88½; Chicago and Northwestern, 46⅞ a 47; do. preferred, 61⅛ a 61¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 101⅛ a 101⅜; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 38⅜ a 38½; do. preferred, 57 a 57⅛; C., C. and I. C., 9⅛ a 9⅞; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 108⅛ a 108⅜; Erie, 27⅜ a 27⅝; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 26 a 26½; do. preferred, 34¼ a 35; Lake Shore, 80⅛ a 80¼; New York and Harlem, 130 a 131; New York Central and Hudson River, 101⅞ a 102; New Jersey Central, 107 a 107½; Ohio and Mississippi, 31 a 31⅛; Panama, 115¾ a 116¼; Toledo and Wabash, 29⅝ a 29¾; Union Pacific, 35⅜ a 35⅜.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Lower—Flour Steady—Wheat Easier—Corn and Oats Firmer—Barley Quiet—Pork Easier—Lard Lower—Groceries Steady—Freights Firm—Petroleum Nominal—Spirits Turpentine Firmer—Rosin Steady—Whiskey Unchanged.

SATURDAY, Dec. 12—6 P. M.

The trade movement was erratic all through the week last past, the fluctuations of gold being the principal disturbing element, while the probabilities of a still lower ruling of the gold premium as a consequence of possible Congressional legislation tended to prevent a free movement of merchandise, even though the situation of mercantile matters was favorable, which was not the case. As the holiday season draws on merchants in many departments are kept busy taking an account of stock; but actual business transactions are neither as numerous nor as large as they might be, and yet business be but moderate. The export movement in breadstuffs, &c., was slow all through the week and the frequent changes were generally in buyer's favor. Flour ruled dull and heavy, though there were no radical changes. Wheat was quiet and somewhat irregular, but on the whole pretty firm, all kinds being rather better than they were a week earlier. Corn was quiet but strong, prices creeping up slowly, though the demand was limited. Oats were active and higher early in the week, but subsequently declined. Whiskey was heavy and declined. Barley was stronger. Provisions were neglected and generally lower. Lard was active at lower prices. Pork dull and declining. To-day the markets exhibited very little change at the Produce Exchange. Flour was quiet but steady. Wheat was dull and tended in the buyer's favor. Corn and oats met with a fair demand and ruled firmer. Pork was dull and easier, while lard was in fair demand, but at lower prices. Groceries were quiet but steady. Cotton was dull and lower for "spot," but moderately active at a decline for futures. Freights were firm. Petroleum was firmly held, but nominal in the absence of business. Naval stores were quiet, spirits showing an improvement. Whiskey was quiet and unchanged.

COTTON.—The market for cotton on the spot was heavy, under the pressure of large offerings to sell. A few exporters operated on old orders which became possible of execution by the reduced prices which holders were willing to accept. Appended quotations show a decline of 1/8c. per lb., with short notices offered at 13 15-16c. The mills observed the same cautious policy which has characterized their operations of late, and confined their purchases to the pressing requirements of the moment. The market for cotton on the spot closed weak. "Futures" were again adversely affected by bad Liverpool reports, and continued heavy port receipts and a general disposition to sell was very noticeable. Rumors that three or four houses had failed to reply to calls for margins gained currency in the afternoon and served to intensify the depression. The closing quotations for future delivery were announced as follows:—December, 14c., nominal; January, 14c.; February, 14 13-32c.; March, 14 13-16c.; April, 15 7-32c.; May, 15½c.; June, 15 27-32c.; July, 16 1-16c.; a 16⅛c. Market weak. We quote (quotations based on American standard of classification):—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅝	11⅝	12	12
Good ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13½	13½
Low middling	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Good middling	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling fair	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞

The sales were—

	To-day.	Last Ev'g.	Total.
Export	660	771	1,431
Consumption	—	75	245
Total	830	846	1,676

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Yesterday, after two P. M.—December, 300 at 14 1-16c.; January, 100 at 14⅛c., 200 at 14 9-32c.; February, 200 at 14 21-32c., 600 at 14 11-16c.; March, 100 at 15⅛c., 200 at 15 1-16c., 100 at 15 3-32c.; April, 200 at 15⅜c., 1,600 at 15 15-32c. Total, 3,900 bales. Yesterday's closing prices:—December, 14 3-32c. a 14⅛c.; January, 14⅛c. a 14 9-32c.; February, 14 11-16c.; March, 15 3-32c.; April, 15 15-32c.; May, 15⅝c. a 15 15-16c.; June, 16 3-32c. a 16⅛c.; July, 16 7-16c.; August, 16⅝c. a 16 11-16c. Market quiet. To day up to one P. M.:—December, 100 (short notice) at 13 31-32c., 500 at 14c.; January, 1,200 at 14 3-16c., 100 at 14 5-32c., 2,300 at 14⅛c., 800 at 14 3-32c., 200 at 14⅛c., 201 at 14 3-32c., 500 at 14 1-16c., 600 at 14 3-32c., 400 at 14 1-16c., 1,100 at 14 3-32c.; February, 2,200 at 14⅝c., 1,000 at 14 17-32c., 100 at 14 9-16c., 10,600 at 14½c.; March, 2,100 at 15 1-32c., 100 at 14 31-32c., 1,500 at 14 15-16c., 400 at 29-32c., 700 at 14⅞c.; April, 100 at 15 7-16c., 100 at 15 13-32c., 400 at 15 7-16c., 1,100 at 15 13-32c., 400 at 15⅜c., 900 at 15 9-32c., 300 at 15 5-16c.; May, 600 at 15⅝c., 100 at 15 11-16c., 100 at 15 23-32c., 1,600 at 15 9-16c., 900 at 15 19-32c., 100 at 15⅝c., 200 at 15 9-16c.; June, 2,400 at 16 1-32c., 200 at 16c., 100 at 16 1-32c., 100 at 16c., 800 at 15 15-16c.; July, 100 at 16 11-32c., 200 at 16⅛c. Total, 38,600 bales. Grand total, 47,700 bales. The receipts at the ports were as follows:—Galveston, 2,739 bales; New Orleans, 11,950; Mobile, 5,519; Savannah, 6,131; Charleston, 3,729; Wilmington, 850; Norfolk, 3,184; New York, 1,700; Boston, 316; Philadelphia, 250. Total, 36,368 bales; this day last week, 31,533; this day last year, 23,656. Rates on cotton to foreign ports were quoted thus:—To Havre, by steam, ¾c.; by sail, ⅝c. To Hamburg, by steam, ½d.; by sail, ⅜c. To Bremen, by steam, 1c.; by sail, ⅝c. compressed. To Liverpool, 11-32d. by steam; by sail, ⅜d. a 9-32d.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet but firm. We heard of sales of 1,821 bags, ex Alice Taintor, on private terms; also from the outports 2,000 bags, ex Senorita, and 1,710 bags, ex New Light, at Baltimore, on private terms. Mild Coffee sold in a jobbing way at steady prices. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 17⅛c. a 17½c.; fair do., 18c. a 18⅛c.; good do., 18c. a 18⅝c.; prime do., 19⅛c. a 20⅛c.; extreme range for lots, 17⅛c. a 20⅛c.; Java, government bags, 25c. a 27c.; do., grass mats, 26c. a 28c.; Ceylon, 17c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c. a 19c.; Laguayra, 18c. a 19c.; Jamaica, 17c. a 18⅛c.; St. Domingo, 16c. a 17c.; Porto Rico, 17⅛c. a 19c.; Costa Rica, 17⅛c. a 19⅛c.; Mexican, 18c. a 19c.; Angostura, 17c. a 19c.; Savanilla, 16c. a 19c.; Curacoa, 16c. a 18c., gold, 60 and 90 days.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 6,900 bbls.; wheat, 15,500 bushels; corn, 13,481 do.; corn meal, 657 bags; oats, 8,300 bushels. And for the week ending this date—Flour, 67,294 bbls.; wheat, 321,260 bushels; corn, 116,968 do.; corn meal, 2,100 bbls. and 2,953 bags; oats, 95,312 bushels; barley, 2,500 do.; rye, 12,040 do. The flour market was quiet and unchanged; the sales foot up about 11,700 bbls., including all kinds, at figures within our quoted range. Corn meal sold to the extent of 500 bbls. at our quotations. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$3 50	a $4 00
Superfine State	4 15	a 4 75
Extra State	5 00	a 5 25
Choice State	5 50	a 5 75
Superfine Western	4 15	a 4 75
Extra Western	5 00	a 5 25
Minnesota	5 25	a 6 25
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 00	a 5 25
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 25	a 5 75
Family	6 00	a 7 00
St. Louis, low extra	5 25	a 5 50
St. Louis, straight extra	5 50	a 6 00
St. Louis, choice double extra	6 00	a 7 00
St. Louis, choice family	7 50	a 8 50
Rye flour, fine to superfine	4 00	a 5 35
Southern, No. 2	Nominal.	
Southern, superfine	Nominal.	
Southern, extra	5 25	a 6 25
Southern, family	6 25	a 8 50
Corn meal, Western	4 15	a 4 75
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00	a 4 50
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 00	a 5 10
Corn meal, puncheons	22 00	a —

—Wheat was only in light demand and a shade easier. The sales aggregate 67,000 bushels at $1 06 a $1 05 for No. 3 spring, $1 09½ a $1 11 for No. 2 Chicago spring, closing at $1 09½ a $1 10; $1 10 a $1 11 for No. 2 Northwest, $1 14 a $1 15 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 15 a $1 17 for old No. 2 spring, $1 17 a $1 25 for No. 1, $1 06 a $1 25 for ungraded, $1 17 a $1 25 for winter red, $1 26 a 1 30 for amber and $1 28 a $1 37 for white. Corn was firmer but quiet. We heard of sales footing up 102,000 bushels at 94½c. a 95c. for old mixed in store, 95c. a 96½c. for do. afloat, 88c. a 93c. for new mixed, 93c. a 94c. for do. yellow, 89c. a 92c. for do. white. Included in the sales are 20,000 bushels of prime new mixed, to arrive within twenty days, at 93c. Oats were steady and sold to the extent of 67,000 bushels at 66c. a 69c. for mixed and 69c. a 72c. for State and Western white. Barley and rye were not dealt in, but were firmly held, particularly the former.

FREIGHTS.—The market for berth freights, generally speaking, has been quiet to-day, but there was no sign of weakness on the part of shipowners, who demanded full rates for all commodities. In the chartering line there was a good demand for tonnage suitable to the petroleum trade, and but little inquiry for vessels for other purposes. Rates were not essentially changed. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 16,000 bushels grain on private terms—quoted at 9½d.—and, by sail, 100 bales of hair to fill at 35s.; 150 hhds. tallow at 31s. 9d., 15 tons leather at 50s., and 1,050 bales cotton at ⅜d. To London, by steam, 40,000 bushels grain at 10½d., and, by sail, 16,000 bushels grain at 9d. To Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels grain at 11d. The charters embrace:—An Austrian bark, hence to a direct port on the east coast of Ireland, with 4,700 quarters grain, one-third in bags, at 7s.; a German ship, hence to Bremen or Hamburg, with 8,000 bbls. of refined petroleum, at 4s. 3d. or 4s. 6d., according to port; a British brig, hence to Cadiz or Seville, with 100 bbls. of refined do. and 8,000 cases of refined do., at 5s. 6d., and 24c.; an American brig, 296 tons, hence to the north side of Cuba and back, with sugar, at $5 and port charges; a Swedish bark, from Philadelphia to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, with 2,300 bbls. naphtha, at 5s. 9d.; a British bark, from do. to Antwerp with 3,300 bbls. of refined petroleum, at 5s. 4½d.

MOLASSES.—The demand for domestic continued good and the market firm. We note further sales of 125 bbls. of New Orleans at 57c. a 66c. per gallon. Foreign grades were dealt in in a small way, at figures within our quoted range. We quote—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 33c. a 38c.; do. clayed, 37c. a 42c.; do. muscovado, refining, 35c. a 43c.; do. do. grocery, 42c. a 50c.; Porto Rico, 40c. a 65c.; English Islands, 40c. a 60c.; New Orleans, 55c. a 66c. for new crop.

NAVAL STORES.—On 'Change to-day the market for spirits of turpentine ruled firmer under a better inquiry, closing at 34c. for merchantable order. We note sales of 325 bbls., 100 of which sold last night, all at 34c., and 100 New York bbls. at 35½c. The market for strained rosin was dull and not essentially changed; quoted at $2 15 a $2 25 for common to good. Of the finer grades we heard of sales of 250 bbls. of No. 2 at $2 45 and 150 bbls. of No. 1 at $4 a $4 25. Tar was quiet, but quoted steady at $2 25 a $2 50. Pitch sold in a jobbing way at $2 37½ for city.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined was inactive, but held with renewed confidence, quoted at 11½c. a 11⅝c. for spot or balance of month. Crude in bulk was steadily held at 5½c. Cases were quoted steady at 16½c. and naphtha at 10½c. for city. The Philadelphia market was dull, but refined was firmly held; quoted at 11c. a 11⅛c. for delivery spot or month. The markets at the various producing points were reported quiet, but generally firm; quoted as follows:—Oil City, 80c.; Petroleum Centre, 75c.; Rouseville, 75c.; Titusville, 81¼c. a 82½c.; Tidioute, 80c. a 52½c.; Parker's, United, 60c.; immediate shipment, 80c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 861 bbls.; beef, none; cut meats, 2,423 packages; lard, 2,136 bbls. and tierces and 250 kegs; and for the week ending this date—Pork, 11,407 bbls.; beef, 2,255 packages; cut meats, 14,029 packages; lard, 12,859 bbls. and tierces, and 634 kegs. For mess pork the market remained dull and easy. We have only to note sales of 400 bbls. of old mess at $20 50 a $20 62½. Bacon was inactive and lower, quoted at 10½c. a 10⅝c. for long clear, 10⅝c. a 10⅞c. for short clear, and 10½c. for long and short clear together. Dressed hogs were in moderate demand and firm at 8⅝c. a 8⅞c. for city, and 8⅛c. a 8⅜c. for Western. Beef—The market was quiet but firm. Lots were placed in a distributing way, amounting to 40 packages, at steady figures within our quoted range, as follows:—$10 a $11 for plain mess, bbls.; $11 50 a $12 for extra do., do.; $19 50 a $20 for prime mess, tierces; $22 a $23 for India do., do.; and $24 a $25 for extra city, do. Beef hams were only in light request, but values were quoted steady, at from $21 a $23 for Western. Cut meats were moderately inquired for but not much dealt in. Prices ruled steady. We note sales of 15,000 lbs. of loose smoked shoulders at 8¾c. a 8⅞c. per lb. We quote:—Pickled shoulders, 7⅞c. a 7⅞c.; smoked do., 8⅝c. a 9c.; pickled hams, 11½c.; smoked do., 12c. a 12½c.; pickled bellies, 10c. a 10½c. Lard—The market for Western steam was lower, less active and closed weak. We note sales of 250 tierces of choice on the spot at 13½c.; 2,500 tierces, for January, at 13⅜c. a 13⅝c.; 2,250 tierces, for February, at 13⅞c. a 13 11-16c.; 1,000 tierces, for March, at 13⅞c., and 1,500 tierces, seller's option six months, at 13⅞c. a 13 7-16c. City lard was also easier; quoted at 13⅛c. a 13⅜c.

SUGAR.—For raw the market was inactive and nominal. No sales were reported to-day, but prices were quoted steady on the basis of 8⅛c. a 8⅜c. for fair to good refining. Late yesterday, 360 hhds. and 1,411 boxes of centrifugal at 9c; refined was quiet but quoted steady at 10c. a 10⅛c. for standard "A's" and 10⅝c. for "hards." We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 7c. a 7⅞c.; do., fair to good fair, 8⅛c. a 8⅛c.; do., good to prime, 8⅜c. a 8⅝c.; grocery, fair to good, 8⅜c. a 8⅝c.; prime to choice, 8⅞c. a 9c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, Nos. 8 to 13, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7c. a 8c.; melado, 5c. a 6⅛c.; clayed, boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 7⅛c. a 8c.; do., 10 to 12, 8⅛c. a 8⅝c.; do., 13 to 15, 9c. a 9⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 10⅛c. a 10⅝c.; white, 10c. a 11c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 7⅛c. a 8⅛c.; grocery, fair to choice, 8⅝c. a 9c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 9 to 11, 7⅝c. a 8⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 8⅜c. a 8⅞c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅞c. a 8c.

RICE.—The demand was moderate to-day but the market ruled firm. The sales include about 40 tierces Carolina and 175 bags of Rangoon at figures within our quoted range of prices as follows:—Carolina, 7⅛c. a 7⅜c. for fair, 7⅝c. a 7⅞c. for good, 7⅞c. a 8c. for prime, and 8⅛c. a 8⅜c. for choice; Louisiana, 7⅛c. a 8c.; Patna, 7c. a 7½c. and Rangoon, 6⅛c. a 6⅜c. per lb.

STEARINE was inactive and nominal; quoted at 15⅛c.

TALLOW.—The market was dull and unchanged. We note a sale of 50 hhds. city at 8⅜c. per lb.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 719 bbls. making a total for the week of 4,215 bbls. The market was steady, with sales of 200 bbls. at $1 01 per gallon.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 12, 1874.

Cotton quiet and easy; middling, 14c.; low middling, 13⅝c.; good ordinary, 13c. Net receipts, 2,739 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 1,584; to the Continent, 1,708; coastwise, 1,756. Sales, 1,826. Stock, 82,729.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12, 1874.

Cotton irregular, active and lower; middling, 14c.; low middling, 13⅝c.; good ordinary, 13⅛c. Net receipts, 11,950 bales; gross, 13,727. Exports—To Great Britain, 929; coastwise, 1,354. Sales, 6,200. Stock, 177,249.

MOBILE, Dec. 12, 1874.

Cotton irregular; middling, 13⅝c. a 13⅞c.; low middling, 13⅛c.; good ordinary, 12⅞c. Net receipts, 5,519 bales; gross, 5,521. Exports coastwise, 1,253. Sales, 1,800. Stock, 55,629.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 12, 1874.

Cotton heavy; middling, 13⅝c.; low middling, 13⅛c.; good ordinary, 12⅞c. Net receipts, 6,131 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 5,968; coastwise, 620. Sales, 1,280. Stock, 102,357.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12, 1874.

Cotton active, but easier; middling, 13⅝c. a 13⅞c.; low middling, 13⅛c.; good ordinary, 12⅞c. Net receipts, 3,192 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 5,291; to France, 3,373; to the Continent, 322; coastwise, 1,458. Sales, 2,000. Stock, 49,843.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 12, 1874.

Spirits turpentine steady at 31½c. Rosin firm at $1 80 for strained. Crude turpentine steady at $1 40 for hard; $2 40 for yellow dip and $2 40 for virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

OSWEGO, Dec. 12, 1874.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1 22; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 36; extra do., $1 40. Corn steady; new high mixed, 92c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 50. Corn meal—$38 for bolted, $37 for unbolted, per ton. Mill feed—Shorts, $22; shipstuffs, $25; middlings, $28, per ton. Railroad freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New York, 38c.; to Albany, 34c.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12, 1874.

Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,900 bbls.; wheat, 12,800 bushels; corn, 44,800 do.; oats, 11,900 do.; barley, 7,900 do. Exports—Wheat, 11,600 bushels; corn, 20,000 do.; oats, 6,300 do.; barley, 800 do. Flour quiet; Western spring, $5 25 a $5 75; bakers', $5 75 a $6 25; white, $6 a $7. Wheat dull; sales of small lots of No. 2 Milwaukee spring at $1 06; No. 1 do. held at $1 14 a $1 15; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 01 a $1 02; red winter, $1 14 a $1 16. Corn in improved demand; sales 12,000 bbls. No. 2 at 80c.; old No. 2 Western held at 85c. Oats neglected; No. 2 Western held at 56c. a 57c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley quiet; Canada, $1 45 a $1 50; Western, $1 34 a $1 38; State, $1 30 a $1 35. Barley malt firm; Canada, $1 55 a $1 60; Western, $1 45 a $1 50. Dressed hogs lower and heavy; held at $8 75 a $9.

TOLEDO, Dec. 12, 1874.

Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash, $1 14½; No. 3 do., $1 09; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 11½; No. 2 white do., $1 08½; extra, $1 15; amber Michigan held at $1 10, $1 09 offered; January, $1 10½. Corn firm; in fair demand; high mixed, cash and December, 72½c.; January, 72½c. a 72⅝c.; May, 77c.; low mixed, 71½c. a 71⅝c.; yellow, 72½c.; no grade, 70½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover seed, $5 60. Dressed hogs, $8 a $8 50. Receipts—11,000 bushels wheat, 20,000 do. corn, 2,000 do. oats. Shipments—28,000 bushels corn.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12, 1874.

Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 spring, 92c.; No. 2 spring, 89⅛c., cash; 89⅛c. January; No. 3 spring, 83½c.; rejected, 78c. a 79c. Corn dull but higher; old No. 2 mixed, 75⅛c., cash or December; new steady at 67c., cash; 67⅛c. January; rejected old, 73⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2, 54⅛c. spot; 54c. January; rejected, 49c. a 50c. Rye firm; No. 2, 94c. a 95c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, $1 26½c. a $1 27; No. 3 spring, $1 10 a $1 14. Dressed hogs dull and nominal. Pork dull and declining at $19 40, cash; $20, February; $20 35, March. Lard dull and declining at 13c., cash; 13⅛c., February. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whiskey steady. At the call of the Board in the afternoon grain dull and unchanged. Pork unsettled and lower at $19 97; February, $20 25. A lot of lard was offered at $12 95, cash; sales at 13⅛c., February. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; wheat, 57,000 bushels; corn, 35,000 do.; oats, 18,000 do.; barley, 17,000 do. Shipments—Flour—9,000 bbls.; wheat, 3,000 bushels; corn, 9,000 do.; oats, 2,000 do.; rye, 2,000 do.; barley, 8,000 do. Cattle nominally unchanged and inactive. Shipments, 1,800. Live hogs quiet and weak. Receipts, 15,000; range $6 a $7 50 for poor to extra, with most sales to packers, at $6 85 a $7 10. Shipments, 5,000. Sheep active to the extent of the offerings; sales at $3 and $5 25.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Dec. 12, 1874.

Sugar nominal; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 52,000 boxes and 1,850 hhds; receipts of the week, 684 boxes and 305 hhds.; exported during the week, 7,800 boxes and 200 hhds., including 7,500 boxes and all the hogsheads to the United States. Molasses nominal. Bacon, $40 a $41 per cwt. Butter—Superior American, $66 a $68 per quintal; Goshen, $80 a $82. Hams—American sugar cured, $45 a $48 per quintal. Lard, in kegs, $45 a $45 25 per quintal; in tins, $46 25 a $48. Potatoes, $9 a $9 25 per bbl. Onions, $6 per bbl. Naval stores in fair demand. Empty hogsheads $8 a $8 50; shooks, box, 11 reals, gold. Freights—Per box of sugar loading at Havana for the United States, 75c. Spanish gold, 226½ a 227; American, 231 a 232. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 104 a 106 premium; short sight do., 107 a 109 premium; short sight gold, 130 a 132 premium; on London, 155 a 158 premium; on Paris, 128 a 130 premium.

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A.—LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, BROKERS 74 BROAD way.—Privileges, $100; double privileges (at market), $150 to $350; spreads, $50 to $200 per 100 shares on members Stock Exchange. Pamphlet "How Money is Lost and Made in Wall Street" free to any address.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY, SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1, 1874.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS of the City and County of San Francisco.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer of San Francisco until THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of (125) one hundred and twenty-five bonds, the same being the balance of two hundred and fifty bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of E. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated October 1, 1874.

Said Bonds will be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, payable in thirty years from the 1st day of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 1st day of January, 1875; interest payable semi-annually on the 1st of October and the 1st of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, and in this city and county. The faith and credit of the city and county of San Francisco is pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent at which they will purchase said Bonds, payable in United States gold coin.

Each bid must be accompanied by 10 per cent of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in gold coin. No bid will be considered if at less than 90 per cent of the par value.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids, as the public good may require.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds."

CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer.

I ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD NEW York city Mortgages without bonus. Principals desiring to BORROW OR INVEST apply to B. L. GRANT, 11 Pine street.

MONEY TO LOAN—WITHOUT BONUS, IN ANY amount required; also good second Mortgages cashed at reasonable rates, by O. G. BENNET, 111 Broadway, room 8.

MONEY.—PLENTY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE OR approved Securities; First, Second and Leasehold Mortgages purchased. RUFUS K. McHARG, 135 Broadway, Notary and Commissioner for every State.

TRADERS' DEPOSIT COMPANY, NO. 85 LIBERTY street.—Money to loan on approved collaterals.

$10,000 TO BUY FIRST MORTGAGES NEW York or Brooklyn property; $5,000 for builders' loans and second mortgages; our clients' money. Principals only need apply to WILLIAM MILLARD, counsellor-at-law, No. 4 Warren street, room 13. Hours 12 to 2.

$25,000.—A SECOND MORTGAGE OF $35,000, perfectly secured, one year to run, will be sold for $25,000. Address box 3,635 N. Y. Post office.

$50,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN—ON FIRST Mortgage on New York City Property; no bonus; other funds for Brooklyn first and second Mortgages. RENO & GOLDMARK, 23 Park row.

$100,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $15,000 each, on first class City Property; 2½ per cent to cover all expenses to borrower. Address LENDER, Herald office.

$200,000 TO LOAN—ON GOOD CITY PROPerty, in sums to suit, without bonus. Principals desiring to borrow or invest apply to PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON STOCKS, BONDS, Notes, Mortgages and other valuable Securities in sums to suit; also cash to buy the same. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER WANTED—THE INTEREST OF A REtiring member in a first class paying business, will be sold to an energetic man; capital required, $1,000. MALONE'S Store Agency, 121 Nassau street.

A NEW YORK BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION house in staple commodities, having the best of facilities for enlarging their business with increased capital, would like an active partner with $30,000. Apply to GRIGGS & CARLETON, 98 Broadway.

ALL THE CONTENTS OF FRENCH'S NEW HOTEL, corner Cortlandt and Church streets, will be sold by auction to highest bidder, Tuesday, December 15, at 10½ o'clock. See auction advertisement.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW THOUSAND dollars, in a long established, lucrative, well paying importing business. Address WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED business, with from $2,000 to $5,000 capital, to look after the finances. Inquire of D. J. OSGOOD, 324 Seventh avenue.

CAPITAL SECURED FOR MERCHANTS, MANUFACturers, &c.; undersigned have applications from numerous persons who desire to invest capital. ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall street.

ONE OF THE BEST RETAIL BUSINESSES FOR sale—In Brooklyn; capital from $15,000 to $20,000; owner wants time for his patent business. Principals only need address A. B., Herald Brooklyn Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000 TO $30,000, TO invest in a safe, legitimate business that will net $100,000 in one year; open for investigation; references exchanged. For particulars call on F. W. G., room 153 Earl's Hotel, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL OR GENeral, with a capital of from $15,000 to $20,000, by a well established silk manufacturing concern, near the city. Address, for further particulars, box 3,289 New York Post office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, IN the manufacture of ladies' and children's clothing; business established for several years. Address SUITS, Herald office.

PARTNER—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL.—$2,500 WILL BUY half interest in stock, &c., of a very profitable EXPRESS BUSINESS; city, Brooklyn and connections; established about twenty years; business reasons for selling. Address, A. W. D., box 173, Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED IN ONE OF THE BEST CORner markets in Brooklyn; good chance for a man to get in good business; $800 or $1,000. Apply at 614 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

PARTNER WANTED—TAKE ONE-HALF INTEREST in good business already established. A good man with $500 can call on G. A. WILLIAMS, 139 Fulton street, basement, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 CASH, TO JOIN advertiser in buying a money making corner liquor store. Apply to HERBERT, at Lloyd's, 29 Broadway, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTY WITH small capital to control territory for sale of Rhind's Patent Safety Lamp, the cheapest, safest and most complete lamp made; on falling from a table or the hand it is immediately extinguished; can be put out without blowing down the chimney and cannot be filled while burning; every mother will have it, every house will buy it; it sells on sight, as all danger from explosion or setting fire to persons or property is entirely obviated. Call and see it, or send for circular containing full particulars. Sample Lamp, complete, sent for $2. Call on or address DANFORTH & BRISTOL, room 25, 697 Broadway, New York.

$475.—HALF INTEREST IN AN ELEGANT, easy, respectable Business, with a responsible party, for $475; pays $3,000 net per year. Call on LAURENS, 54 East Ninth street.

$500.—LADY PARTNER WANTED, TO JOIN THE advertiser in a legitimate business that pays 100 per cent the year round; entirely new. 137 Second avenue, basement bell.

REAL ESTATE.

The Current Situation in this Market.

BUILDING OPERATIONS UP TOWN

Are We to Have a New Departure?

Proposed Extensive Sale of City Property by Order of Comptroller Green, for Unpaid Assessments Due on Improvements.

The subject of real estate values in this city is one which can never fail to be of interest to a very large proportion of our people, many of whom find in this class of investment the surest road to wealth and ease. While the owners of other descriptions of property are daily exercised by the changeful influence that operates upon the street, producing from time to time wide fluctuations, the owner of real property has in his possession a guarantee of stability, an assurance of ultimate advantage, which but few other descriptions of property can furnish. It is not surprising, then, to note that a period of general depression in trade, of serious commercial embarrassment, of widespread disaster and such severe shock to the general credit of the people has been tided over in the real estate market, not only without panic, but without any serious loss of confidence. It is true there has been much liquidation, many

FORCED SALES,

in which the owner of property was compelled to sacrifice it in order to meet accrued and accruing liabilities. This is but a natural result of the abundant faith which men have in the safety of real estate investment, that they are led readily to discount its future appreciation without sufficient consideration of their own ability to meet the chances of some sudden arrest of this upward movement. Legal sales, whether in foreclosure or otherwise, have been the feature of the past year's business, and even for the current week we have offerings in this city of twenty-nine parcels to be disposed of under legal authority. This process of settlement, which has been in progress now for a long time, must have nearly resulted in eliminating from among the holders of real estate weak men, who are always a source of danger to the support of values in city property, alike because of the ever present chance of their being sold out, as well as of their inability to forward improvements. With

REAL ESTATE IN THE HANDS OF MEN FINANCIALLY SOUND,

and who are able to meet the ordinary charges upon such property in the way of taxes and assessments, promptly, it only needs a government of ordinary ability and purpose to push forward improvements. The market certainly does seem to take hope from the prospect of a new administration in city affairs after January 1; that there will be a revival of activity in respect to such improvements that will restore to real estate something like its old preference as an investment. In efforts at retrenchment and reform the municipal powers that be seem to have overlooked the fact that

A LIBERAL EXPENDITURE IS SOMETIMES THE TRUEST SAVING,

the more strangely that the growing needs of the metropolis and the increasing rivalry of other cities were always present to teach him this lesson. With the accession to office of Mr. Wickham a new policy in this respect is looked for, and the hopes and expectations built, we trust not too confidently upon such prospective event, form an important factor in the problem of future real estate values.

The market is brought face to face with the errors of the existing *régime*, with the announcement of a sale on Tuesday next, by order of Comptroller Green, of "lands and tenements, for unpaid assessments for streets, avenues and park openings, widenings and extensions." The list of property to be sold comprises nearly three thousand parcels. Among the "park openings," for which assessment has been made, and for the non-payment of which sale is ordered, is the "Morningside Park," into which a spade has not yet been driven by way of improvement. The next Legislature may, if it see fit—that is, it has the power—upset all the proceedings thus far had to create this park, or may dedicate the land so designated to any other use, from a dog pound to a military parade ground. Real estate owners complain, and not unjustly, of this attempt to sell them out on an assessment for certain work which has not yet been undertaken and may never be, inasmuch as it is not even certainly assured. There is, doubtless, other property up town besides that assessed for Morningside Park similarly burdened with assessments for improvements that all the evidence goes to show are not even within the contemplation of

THE PRESENT COMPTROLLER,

who, nevertheless, is credited with having ordered a peremptory sale, as he wanted money; but the case of this west side park is cited as a glaring instance of imbecile administration. There was talk, too, in Pine street during last week of applying for an injunction to restrain the Comptroller from proceeding with this sale, and it is even yet possible this may be done.

There is noticeable an

INCREASED ACTIVITY IN RESPECT TO BUILDING OPERATIONS

which reflect that unswerving confidence in the future which is so marked an instinct among real estate investors. Within the last three weeks there there have been commenced in the district bounded by 125th and 133d streets and Fifth and Seventh avenues forty-three first class four story brown stone front houses of an estimated value, when complete, as dwelling houses, of from $12,000 to $25,000 each, and it is stated some fifty or sixty more are contemplated in the same neighborhood. Those already commenced are located as follows:—

Five on Sixth avenue, between 125th and 126th streets, 20x45 each, $25,000.

Twelve on Sixth avenue, between 126th and 127th streets, 16.8x50 each, $15,000.

Five on 133d street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 16x60 each, $12,000.

Ten on 130th street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, 16x60 each, $1..,000.

Eight on 131st street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 16.8x60 each, $15,000, and

Three on 127th street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 16.8x60 each, $12,000.

On 128th street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, one of the handsomest public school edifices in the city, erected on the old court house ground, is just approaching completion. Improvements of this kind show that whatever may have been the dulness of the past couple of years

THE OLD SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE

has not died out of the real estate market, but is daily reasserting itself. In corroboration of this the following abstract from the market review of the *Real Estate Record* shows how this situation is reflected in purely trade circles. We quote:—

"Trade is settling down into its customary channels for the winter season and prices of many kinds of material are steadying, with purpose of advancement as soon as circumstances will admit. In some cases an upward movement has already begun, and in certain details of our report are decided, and fully carry out indications heretofore noted. In general there is nothing new, as the current of trade for the week has been even and of unchanged volume. The open weather has protracted operations and will probably bring the average of the month up to, if not in excess, of any corresponding season for several years. It will not be surprising, when the summary of the year comes to be written, to find that business interests have not suffered to the extent generally credited. There has probably been less spasmodic or speculative movement in building material than in times past, with a steadier flow of trade, distributed more evenly than in former years, and perhaps making in the aggregate a very fair record of success. Prices have been low, and too much so at times to bear out former ideas of profit, but the opinion seems to be growing that general results have been fair, despite all the accidents of the year. We sincerely trust, when the balance sheets are made up, that this will prove to be the case."

It is never safe to venture on anything in the nature of a prediction, but still the most cautious may apply the lessons of a party experience to enlighten them regarding the possibilities of the new. When Shakespeare wrote "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune" there was a philosophy of worldly success comprised in his figure which carried its application beyond the mere individual man to the great interests of business with which, although in a measure of his own creation he is yet at times borne passively along.

THE STORIES OF 1837 AND 1857,

full as they are of bankruptcy, ruin and distrust, yet have also the lesson of a new birth of hope and confidence, of a restored ardor in business pursuits, of enhanced values everywhere, from the deep depression that had been endured. We are just now in a critical reactionary period promising like results from like causes. The study of these two admonitory periods in our history show us that we have passed through the worst of a later similar experience, and the testimony that reaches us from all sides confirms this reading of the current situation. We have, in a word, reached lowest ebb tide, and he who would trust his bark of enterprise to the new flood is seemingly assured of safe results. The flow may not be strong or violent for a time, but is sure to increase in force and volume as it advances. Nothing has been lost in the interval of stagnation that cannot be replaced in time; hence with a new year, a new local administration with a new policy, new ideas extending themselves in the financial as well as political world, it is not unreasonable that our property owners should confidently look for an early new departure in this market.

SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mr. Talmage Condemns "Consecrated Tight Rope."

Falk's Fight Against Time--Midnight Pantomime.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH SUSTAINED.

Midnight Performance at the Tivoli Theatre.

Paul Falk again! It was fondly hoped the police had buried the hatchet and that the great sacred Sunday concertizer would be allowed to pursue the even tenor of his way. It was thought, indeed, in view of the general indulgence in Sabbatarian luxuries, to wit, cancan exhibitions, the fortunes and fate of "Brian Boroihme," sparkling *opéra bouffe* and other equally solemn and awe inspiring displays, that poor Paul, under cover of the religious sentiment which, like a revival, seemed to animate a large portion of the community, would be at least ignored by the keen eye of the law and permitted to delight and edify a host of appreciative patrons who believe in the unities of the drama and a full fleet of "schooners" in command of Admiral Gambrinus. Now, Paul has done much toward the improvement of his establishment, and it does not appear that the performances therein conducted have of late been calculated to demoralize the pleasure-bent minds of the laughter-loving crowds that congregate within its walls. For instance, the proprietor intended to trot out "The Seven Dwarfs" yesterday evening, and it is believed that their antics and deformities would have excited appropriate risibility, and would have served as a warning to the audience to observe more care in future in getting on or off street cars, or, indeed, in treading on slippery iron plates which cover coalholes on frosty days. But the hopes of the bright Teutonic youths who lay abed all Saturday night dreaming of clown, pantaloon and spangled harlequin, to say nothing of the rosy columbine, blushing like a maiden in her teens, were doomed to be frustrated. The dismay of the gushing throng must have been something indescribable when at three o'clock yesterday notices were scattered about the Tivoli Theatre to the effect that as strict orders had been issued by the police authorities prohibiting any performance wherein costumes would be introduced, the performance would be confined to vocal and instrumental music. The fact was that Captain Siebert verbally notified Mr. Falk on Saturday that "The Seven Dwarfs," "The Maid of Athens," "The Hand and Dagger, or, The Bleeding Turkey," or, in fact, any similar solemnity could not be regarded as sacred and would, consequently, be prohibited. Paul, however, was equal to the occasion and substituted a concert in which several artists appeared "at a moment's notice" and gave great satisfaction, the wily owner of the concern arguing that as there was music in the churches a similar treat might be enjoyed elsewhere. In the evening again, he gave another concert, and it is but fair to add that the assemblage was orderly and decorous. But it was not the vocal and instrumental treat that caused the faces of the audience to light up with an intellectual halo or gave rise to the Babelic sounds of surprise and pleasurable anticipation that rang through the hall. It was not the warbling of the fat prima donna nor the sepulchral tones of the heavy-headed basso that provoked such universal comment. In short, it was the pithy, plucky and paternal notification, which read as follows:—"At midnight (twelve o'clock), not infringing with the Sunday law, the curtain will be raised to introduce to my friends and patrons the principal parts of the great trick pantomime, 'The Seven Dwarfs.'" Chests heaved with emotion, and, with mingled feelings of curiosity and dread, it was resolved that the dwarfs should have a show. "Vat I vant," said Falk, "is this. I vant to show that that vich is a crime at five minutes to twelve o'clock is no crime at all at twelve."

Well, sure enough, Paul was as good as his word, and precisely at twelve o'clock up went the curtain before a substantial house. There was a sprinkling of the fair sex—and very fair and sleepless damsels they were. Curiosity was aroused to ascertain whether the police would interfere. Captain Siebert and a few detectives from the Seventeenth precinct were in attendance, but their services were not called into requisition. Indeed, the audience sat down soberly to enjoy the entertainment, giant glasses of beer enhancing the pleasure they derived from the interesting evolutions of the dwarfs. The bounding fairies appeared to possess extra elasticity, and at one o'clock this morning the performance was in full blast. With eyes glistening with triumph the hero of the hour surveyed the scene, and with arms akimbo exclaimed, "And all for twenty cents." It was a scene to be remembered. Waiters were almost tripping each other up in their zeal to respond to customers, for, despite the rain, batches of revellers kept pouring in, the orchestra struck up the most suggestive strains, the ballet wriggled and twisted in most approved style, and, what with the popping of corks, fumes of smoke and peals of laughter, which were frequent and prolonged, the Tivoli presented a picture rarely witnessed before dawn on a Monday morning. It was long past one o'clock before the well disposed fairy of the piece handed the wand to the harlequin and summoned the Columbine. Then followed the usual scenes incident to pantomimic exhibitions. There was no disorder and the audience, from all appearances, would have the felicity of encountering the milk carts in their way home sadder and wiser men.

The Stadt Theatre Closed by Order of the Police.

An immense crowd assembled at the Stadt Theatre last evening to witness the performance of Miss Lina Mayr in the Viennese *opéra bouffe* "Die Duachgegangenen Weiber," which, in its localized form, might be called "Girls of the Period." The doors of the theatre were closed and a notice affixed stating that the police would not permit any performance to take place. The crowd thereupon crossed over to the Bowery Theatre and filled it to the extent of "standing room only." The injunction obtained by Mr. Adolph Neuendorff, of the Stadt Theatre, against the police being dissolved, no more "Sunday concerts" can be given there. The manager of the Bowery Theatre still holds his injunction, but action will be taken upon it this week. Loud and angry complaints were made last evening against the interference with Sunday amusements.

Germania Theatre—No Performance.

Hundreds of highly respectable German citizens, who are in the habit of spending a delightful Sunday evening with their families at the Germania Theatre, were greatly disappointed at finding this popular resort shrouded in the deepest gloom last evening. The spacious lager beer saloon off the entrance was closed; there was no clinking of glasses, no flirting with pretty German girls, no roars of mirth over Mr. Marten's quaint humor and Mr. Kirschner's exuberant spirits: no bright blaze of gas lights—all was darkness and silence. Against the door there was posted a notice announcing that at five o'clock in the afternoon the police forbade the performance, and that the money for the tickets already sold would be refunded this morning.

Bowery Theatre.

Sacred concerts are decidedly in favor at this house. The twenty-third *funcion* was given last night to an overflowing audience. If there was little evidence of religious feeling there was at least an absence of anything calculated to give offence to any save the grim-visaged "unco' righteous." The piece selected for the occasion was the well known romantic drama, "The Pearl of Savoy," a work with the sterling ring of honesty which most delights the hard-handed but soft-hearted sons of toil, who chiefly support this house of the earnest drama. The moral of the play is unexceptionable, and there is enough incidental vocalism to give color to the claim put forward in favor of "the sacred concert." The fair sex was largely represented. It is a question open to serious discussion whether Sunday amusements are not directly conducive to the moral well-being of a large portion of our population. The sacred concert keeps the family together. One has only to look round at the smiling faces of husbands, wives, children and lovers, to come to the conclusion that the audience might find very much worse employment for their Sunday nights than attending the sacred concerts.

Dr. Talmage on God's Sabbath as an American Institution.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle was crowded to its very utmost capacity yesterday morning. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., preached a very powerful sermon on the question of opening the theatres and other places of secular amusement on the Christian Sabbath. He took his text from the thirty-first chapter of Exodus and part of the thirteenth verse:—"Verily my Sabbaths ye shall keep." He said that the wisdom of assigning one day out of the seven to rest and as a relief to the hard lot of man as a laborer had commended itself to thinking people. Actually man could do less in seven days than in six with the provision of the day of rest, which is essential for his mental renovation and the renewal of his strength.

For those purposes fifty-two days in the year have been added, and all experiments prove that without them man cannot attain to age. The great English Minister Lord Castlereagh broke down through devoting all the days of his life, without cessation, to worldly avocations, and Wilberforce said of him, "Poor Castlereagh, this is the result of non-obedience to God's ordinance of the Sabbath." Everything in man—his muscles, his mind, his whole nature—requires it. And what is true of man is true also of the brute creation. The traveller who allows rest to his horse makes more real progress than he who does not consider this necessary law of the Creator. Sheep and cattle that are sent in droves cannot get on without a rest, and those whose drovers remember the Sabbath get first to the seaboard. It is known by the fishermen of Newfoundland that those among them who make the best haul of fish are those who rest on the Sabbath day. He had even been told by a railway engineer that locomotives require to be allowed to cool one day in seven; and thus, as a law of the God of Nature, it was shown to be necessary that the Sabbath should be observed. Intelligent man, dumb beasts and dead machinery alike proclaim it to be necessary; but in this State and in these cities there is an attempt to kill it. It is either to be respectably drowned by being flooded with secular amusements, which possess every type of worldlings and the worst week-day pleasures of mankind, or it is to be

BURIED DECENTLY

to the sound of brazen music and the chorus of enraptured audiences. At the present moment in this great country there are tens of thousands of people who are attempting to cut out the heart of the Sabbath and to leave it bleeding. We don't want, as Christian men and women, to be aroused after the citadel is taken nor to enumerate New York, although the last found, among the cities that have perished. We received our piety and our Sabbath from previous generations, which gave us the heritage of our institutions. Shall we pass them on to our descendants, the Sabbath with our laws and our institutions, or shall we give them up? God helping us, we will pass them on. These, then, are my reasons for upholding that sacred institution, and on the ground of which I desire to maintain its growth. I protest, then, against those Sabbath amusements—first, because they war upon a divine enactment and against the will of that Holy One, who has said that man shall not do his own pleasure on the Lord's Day. The sensual and worldly man has no dread nor appreciation of the earthquake; but the beasts of the field bellow and the fowl hides itself under its own wing when it feels its sensation, and, although the whole lower creation know its necessity, man will not remember God's decree to keep holy the Sabbath Day.

Enter these places and look from the boxes at their Sunday entertainments and see how God is regarded. He will not be despised nor ignored upon His own holy day; but, perhaps, I shall be told that among all these lively exercises, sentimental songs, trapeze, dancing and frivolity He is not forgotten; that it is a holy dance and a

CONSECRATED TIGHT ROPE.

If the people have rights, has God no rights, or is God to be pushed out of His rights and have no appeal? Is there no court of appeal for the Maker of heaven and earth against the wrongs done to Him? You cannot put God on trial, for His court is above all. He has never given a right to break the Sabbath, which is His own institution, and never will, and the people have no rights but Jehovah's. The Prophet asks will a man rob God? Yes, he will at theatres and every kind of entertainment opened upon His day, which is the most high-handed larceny ever heard of.

When a crew had been discharged and new hands were being taken on an old sailor asked the captain if he should be required to work on a Sunday, and on being told he would he said, "If you would rob God you would rob me," and refused to go to such an employment. It is indeed dastardly and mean to break the Sabbath, and thereby rob God. Would any of you, having given your children six oranges, be contented that they should steal your seventh; or, as a dry goods man, having sold or given away six yards of cloth, would you be contented that the man should go behind your counter and steal another? The Almighty has the same rights as man, and preserves one for himself. But this movement of Sabbath amusements is war on the statutes of the State.

Dr. Talmage then quoted the words of the statute in reference to Sunday prohibition of amusements, and asked who made this law, and he said—Is it not an insult to you who made this law at the ballot boxes that it should be wilfully infringed by some low manager of some low theatre? Judge Donohue issued an injunction—which the reverend preacher also read at length—requiring the authorities to refrain from interfering with any theatrical, operatic or other entertainment on Sundays, or from arresting any one concerned in providing them for the public. For three whole weeks was this injunction honored over the city, and it could not have been necessary that the law of God and the law of the State should be so long defied. At length the injunction was lifted, and it was then shown what the Legislature had a right to say, and had really said. Again, this desecration of the Sabbath is

A FOREIGN WAR.

If the news of a foreign war reached us by a shot thrown into the Tabernacle, should we not be alarmed? Would not every ship of war be brought out and every gun brought into requisition? And yet this is an invasion. There are two classes in every population, the good and the bad; but the lawless people who come from other shores to these bring with them this Sabbath desecration. Do the people of this country want such an invasion? Do the people of New England, those who have lived under the Adirondacks or the Catskill Mountains, or the further off people from Tennessee or Ohio? I say, don't bring your Spanish, French, Italian or German Sabbath into this country. We want none of them, for we love and will preserve our Christian consecrated American Sabbath.

I was once in Paris as an observer, and saw and felt a Parisian Sabbath. I woke up with more noises in the street than usual, and was told it was Sunday. Noises musical, unmusical and boisterous were perceptible all day; parrots, pedlers, Punch and Judy shows and audiences were to be found in the streets all day, and in the evening the theatres were in full blaze and the wine stores and all the vilest places open. I saw the men, women and children returning from as endless excursions as our Gulf Stream, and the whole affair seemed to me like an elephant Fourth of July. Compare such a day as this with such an American Sabbath as we have been used to. Think of the solemn silence in the morning, the business man talking to his children of sacred subjects. They may linger at table, for their ideas are of congratulation and good cheer and thankfulness for what God has given them; but the streets are silent, and there is rest for body and soul, and the soul needs it entirely, and they are all turned out in the morning ten years younger. Which picture do you like best—the foreign Sabbath or the American one? And I can tell you in what boat one came and in what boat the other will take it away. The American Sunday came in the Mayflower, and if it should ever happen that she leaves us it will be in an ark floating over a deluge of iniquity. Again, this invasion of our Christion rights, secured to us by State law, wrongs employés of rest. We will not speak of the first class actors, but let us think of the scene-shifters, the supers and the call boys, and the inferior actors who have to take parts, those who have to go home after twelve o'clock at night regularly, tired, to garrets—and you want to take away from them one day of rest! Is it thus that the

CRUSHING JUGGERNAUT OF PLEASURE

is to pass over the bodies and souls of those who serve its votaries? Can it not stop for one day?

In the next place I object to this unthinking Sunday desecration because it is a war on the spiritual welfare of the people. How do theatres give culture to the soul? I once knew a lady who sang in a theatre "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me," but I cannot help thinking that the idea of being born again would not accord with the music of the "Grand Duchess." Ought not, in fair play, if such entertainments go on all the week, Christian ministers to have one day to do their imperishable soul work? There was once a jewel which, being of great value and in the hands of one who could compare such things, had in it three stones—a carnelian, an amethyst and a diamond, and the carnelian was interpreted as the body, the amethyst as the intellect and the diamond as the soul. Looking from the body will you show no value for the soul, which is just about worth $100,000,000,000 to a farthing. On the Sabbath the whole Christian efforts of all our States go forth with one blast from 50,000 pulpits to summon to repentance and to heaven.

This is a war upon political institutions. With the Sabbath's downfall the Republic would go down. Its ruin means the dissolution of our government. Look at France and Spain, with no Sabbaths. See the young man at Chiselhurst before whom France quakes, and why? Because she is a Republic desecrating the Sabbath and consequently will go down in Communism and in that prosperity which sets in blood. Besides this the operation of the law is unfair and partial; some theatres can remain open and others not. While the artists of the latter sit in greenrooms wasting their sweetness on the desert air some may open to-night, others are prevented by the club of the law. Why, however, should any of them be open if an ordinary storekeeper cannot? Why shut the stores and keep theatres open? Are theatre people better? Are ballet girls, the man who clutches the blood-stained dagger, the man who pretends to write with a pen with no ink in it, or the man who pretends to make thunder out of gongs, are these better than honest workingmen and women? May it please you, judges of the Supreme Court, what is right in one is right in all. Next we are told that the manager can't pay. He wants more dollars, and if the theatre is not kept open on Sunday he will go into bankruptcy. We are not certainly going to surrender the Sabbath to enable such men as these to pay expenses. Who, then, will be on the side of those who would wish to massacre the Christian Sabbath? I call on all who love our political institutions and Christianity, for all depends on the Sabbath contest. Of them it will be said they are those who came out of great tribulation, but of those who resisted this great commandment that they were not worthy of burning, but their bodies will be sunk in the depths of the sea. Long live the Christian Sabbath?

Dr. Talmage announced that he would in a series of future sermons indicate what are lawful Christian amusements and show the many other foes which assail the Christian life, including the corrupt literature of the day.

THE PACIFIC MAIL.

The Contract with the Post Office Department Unbroken—Opinion of the Attorney General—The New Iron Steamers for Peace or War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1874.

The following is the full text of the opinion of the Solicitor General, indorsed by Attorney General Williams, relative to the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for an additional monthly mail between San Francisco and China and Japan, which was recommitted by the House to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:—

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1874.

SIR:—The case stated by you in your communication addressed to the Attorney General, under date of the 22d ult., is, in brief as follows:—By act of February 7, 1865 (13 Stat., 430), the Postmaster General was authorized to contract with the lowest bidder for a monthly steamship mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan, in first class American sea-going steamships, of not less than 3,000 tons burden, for a term of not more than ten years. This was accordingly done, and the service so contracted for has been continued until now by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. By act of June 1, 1872 (17 Stat., 201), the Postmaster General was further authorized to contract with the lowest bidder for a term of years from October 1, 1873, for an additional monthly mail service between the above places, upon the same conditions and limitations, and at rates not to exceed those in the former contract: "provided that all steamships hereafter accepted for said service shall be of not less than 4,000 tons register each, and shall be built of iron, and with their engines and machinery shall be wholly of American construction, and shall be so constructed as to be readily adapted to the armed naval service of the United States," &c., and to be inspected and reported to the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General as complying with this condition, before acceptance, &c. Therefore, under date of August 27, 1872, the Postmaster General entered into a contract with the above company, as lowest bidder, by which the latter bound itself to transport the mails of the United States between, &c., twelve round trips per annum by an additional line of first class American steamships, to conform in all respects to the requirements and provisions of the third section of the act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, and the advertisement of the Postmaster General, issued in accordance therewith, dated June 5, 1872, and of sufficient number to perform the required monthly service for and during the term of ten years, commencing on the 1st of October, 1873, and "that the steamships hereafter offered for the service shall be of not less than 4,000 tons register each, and shall be built of iron, and, with their engines and machinery, shall be wholly of American construction," &c. (pursuing the terms of the act); also "that this contract shall in all its parts be subject to and in all respects governed by the requirements and provisions of the third and sixth sections of the act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, entitled," &c. The price to be paid for this service was $500,000 per annum (or at the rate of $41,666 66 per voyage), a *pro rata* deduction to be made for any voyage omitted. No ships like those specified in this contract have yet been offered and accepted, and out of this condition of things, as modified by facts yet to be stated, arise the questions mentioned below.

MODIFYING FACTS.

These facts are that since 1869, and with more or less frequency until now, the company has made extra trips, carrying the mails in excess of a monthly service, for which, upon its application, it has been paid, under the provisions of the general law, as for "sea postage," up to and including a trip ending November 25, 1873. Some of these extra trips were and some were not by steamships accepted under the first contract. Since May, 1872, with a few omissions, these extra steamers have kept up a second monthly service.

The situation of the parties to the second contract was made the subject of the report to the Senate at its late session by the Committees on Naval Affairs and on Post Offices and Post Roads. These agree in stating that the contract is still in force. No legislation occurred in that connection.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company upon being asked by the Postmaster General to account for its non-fulfilment of its contract, stated as its reasons therefor, first, that it was found by the contractor for the ships, as the work progressed, that the rolling mills had no machinery large enough to roll the beams required which for American ships were of an unprecedented size, and that five months were lost in preparing such new machinery; and second, that other considerable time had been lost in consequence of labor strikes. The company also suggests that the act of 1872, above, does not contemplate that the additional monthly service should be entirely by ships of the size, &c., specified in the contract; but only that such additional ships as might be "thereafter accepted" for that purpose should be; that the act contemplated the chances that the company might become contractors for such additional service (as appears in section 6) and therefore provided that the new requirements should affect only "all steamships hereafter accepted," leaving the company free to continue its use of all ships already accepted for postal service under the act of 1865. Therefore, that under the facts already stated as to its extra trips, &c., it was virtually doing all that the law of 1872 required, and so all for which the parties to the second contract had intended to stipulate.

Upon the 8th ult. the company requested the inspection and acceptance of two new steamships, the City of Peking and the City of Tokio, under the contract of August 20, 1873, which, as is alleged, conform to all the requirements of said contract.

THE CONTRACT STILL BINDING.

In view of the above statement you ask whether the contract of August 20, 1873, not having been annulled by the Postmaster General, is an existing agreement, under which the two ships should be inspected, and, if approved, accepted; or, whether the continuance or abolition of such additional service is at the option of the Postmaster General; or, whether it has absolutely fallen by operation of law. In my opinion the contract is still obligatory, and therefore the company is entitled to the inspection demanded, and to have its steamships, if accepted, placed in the additional mail service, the continuance or abolition of which is not within the option of the Postmaster General. It seems to me plain that the act of 1872 did not require such additional mail service to be done in steamships of the new class, unless other ships became necessary. The act refers expressly to the existing mail contract between the places named, and then speaks of steamships "hereafter accepted" for the "additional" service, and requires them to conform to a certain description. Plainly, if the steamships heretofore accepted should turn out to be sufficient for the new service as well as for the old, the special requirements as to steamships would have had no effect, for "hereafter" none such would be "accepted" as they would not be offered. But the contract does expressly bind the company "to transport the mails, &c., by an additional monthly line of first class American steamships, to conform in all respects to the requirements and provisions of the third section of the act of Congress above cited, approved June 1, 1872, &c., and of sufficient number to perform the required additional monthly service for and during the term of ten years, commencing on the 1st of October, 1873;" that is, the entire additional service was to be done in new vessels of the class specified.

We have, then, a case in which an agent has varied the instructions of his principal so as to make a contract perhaps more beneficial for that principal, but certainly more onerous to the other party. What has subsequently happened is that the contract, as planned by the principal, has been observed by the contractor, while the failure attributed affects only the variation. Moreover, the failure is a failure to meet the volunteer stipulation, as it were, at the time, by which it was to be kept; and that, since that day has passed, no notice has been given of an intention to avoid the contract thereof.

This statement regards the parties as private persons. It seems to me that the fact that the principal here is the United States, that its plan of contract is, therefore, in a certain sense, public policy in that respect which departures therefrom are not, and that in the case before us, what has happened, viz., that events have conformed to the declared policy of the government, and that its views have succeeded, makes the case stronger, for the position that substantially the relations between the parties remain unbroken: in other words, that the points in which the contract has been broken are immaterial. It being conceded that the purposes of Congress have been effected, it seems that other departments of the government must hold that a failure to obtain in addition thereto other benefits stipulated for by agents appointed to make the contract is not, in general, matter of substance.

In the present case, for instance, Congress desired to put into operation a semi monthly mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China. This has been done. Congress provided that no steamship "hereafter accepted" for that service should be without certain qualifications. This also has been done. The Postmaster General required in the contract as drawn that the whole of that service, to commence October 1, 1873, should be in vessels having those qualifications. The company has failed therein. In the meanwhile the company has done "all that it can with its present resources to comply in good faith with the requirements" stipulated for by the Postmaster General, and the latter, far from suggesting a forfeiture, reports to Congress in effect that the contract ought to be held as still subsisting; and thereupon Congress, by inaction, acquiesces in this view which, at the close of its session, is indorsed by reports from two of its standing committees. In my opinion the matters in which the contract has been violated are not substantial; and even if they were, the right to take advantage of such violation has been waived. I therefore repeat, that the contract in question is still obligatory, and the company entitled to have the steamships mentioned above inspected, and, if accepted, placed in the additional mail service, and that the Postmaster General has no such option as is above suggested.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
S. F. PHILLIPS, Solicitor General.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S APPENDIX.

Without questioning the correctness of the Solicitor General's opinion I prefer to put my approval of it on the following grounds:—

First—Looking to the object of the act of June 1, 1872, authorizing an additional monthly mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China, and taking into consideration the fact that such additional mail service has been rendered as provided for in said act, I am of the opinion that it was not an essential part of the contract that the new iron steamships should be furnished by the 1st of October, 1873, if at that time it satisfactorily appeared that they would be furnished within a reasonable time thereafter.

Second—On the 1st of October, 1873, it was well known by the Post Office Department that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was expending large amounts of money in constructing such steamships as were required by the contract to perform the additional mail service otherwise provided. But instead of notifying the company that its failure as to time would be regarded as an end to the contract the Department, it seems, afterwards treated the contract as still subsisting. I do not believe it would be legal or right now, when the completed steamships have been presented for inspection, for the government to refuse to receive them into service under said contract, because they were not furnished by the 1st of October, 1873.

Third—Considering that the act in question provides for a contract to continue ten years from the 1st of October, 1873, and that the primary objects of this legislation were to subserve the interests of American commerce and provide ships for the naval service of the United States in case of war, I think it would be subordinating the great ends of the statute to unimportant matters to hold that the will of Congress upon the subject was wholly defeated by the failure of the company to furnish iron steamships within a few months of the time fixed by a specification in the contract, especially when such specification was outside of the requirements of the law authorizing the contract.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.
The POSTMASTER GENERAL.

ANOTHER MANIAC.

William B. Swan, aged thirty-six years, who has been staying at the Hoffman House, was discovered at half-past ten o'clock last night to be insane. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

HIGHWAYMEN ABROAD.

Beware of the Men with the Black Slouched Hats.

At least two footpads have been jubilant since Saturday night, when about half-past ten o'clock they robbed Mr. James Pollock. That gentleman keeps a dry goods store at the corner of 121st street and Third avenue, and lives at No. 156 East 119th street. As he was on his way home from business he was grasped at the back of the neck and then tripped and thrown to the ground. The man who had thrown him down held him while another highwayman sought for his pocketbook. When the latter had found this bulky receptacle both robbers ran away, and escaped. Mr. Pollock went to the Twelfth precinct station, where he reported his unlucky adventure, and stated that his pocketbook contained $700 in cash; a check for $150, drawn in his favor on the National Shoe and Leather Bank by Dennis McMahon, and also some valuable papers. He said he believed he could identify the thieves, and described them as young men, each about twenty-five years old, attired in dark clothing and wearing black, slouched hats.

MADDENED BY GRIEF.

A young woman known as Mollie High has been living for several months past in the Revere House. She is well favored in face and form, and has always been gay in manner. She was the wife of James Sylvester, the young athlete who was killed at Berry's Opera House, in Thirty-fourth street, about a year ago, and as she was trained and daring, she used often to take part with him in gymnastic performances before the public. Since the death of Sylvester Mollie has had occasional fits of melancholia, but on no occasion has she given evidence that she was becoming a maniac from grief. The evidences of violent insanity were first noticed in her actions early last evening, and, as the indications were mistaken by their observers, Mollie was simply put to bed. Soon she became outrageous in her demeanor and was conveyed in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital.

MATERNAL INFANTICIDE.

A choked waste pipe in Kent avenue, Greenpoint, on Friday led to the discovery of a revolting crime. The previous day Mary Molloy, nineteen years old, a servant of Mr. Clarke, had complained of being too ill to work, and been allowed to go, as she asked, for rest and nursing to a friend. It became evident that some solid obstruction in the water pipe stopped the outward flow, and a plumber opened the tube. He was horrified when he found that the plug was a newly-born baby. Mary was at once suspected. Being found by Police Captain Rhodes she confessed her guilt, averring that she had been seduced by a man who had refused to marry her, and therefore, to hide her shame, she had placed her infant in the waste pipe fifteen minutes after its birth. She was taken to the City Hospital, where she is very dangerously ill.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Last night, about half-past nine o'clock, a man named Richard Downey, who resided at No. 123 Roosevelt street, was found lying dead in the yard of that tenement. No knowledge is had of the manner of his death. A Coroner was notified to make an inquest into the cause of his decease.

SHIPPING NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Schiller	Dec. 15	Hamburg	113 Broadway
Abyssinia	Dec. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Cimbria	Dec. 17	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of New York	Dec. 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Republic	Dec. 19	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Helvetia	Dec. 19	Liverpool	69 Broadway
California	Dec. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Hansa	Dec. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Dec. 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Russia	Dec. 23	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
State of Georgia	Dec. 23	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Rotterdam	Dec. 24	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Frisia	Dec. 24	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of London	Dec. 26	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Victoria	Dec. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Pereire	Dec. 26	Havre	55 Broadway
Oder	Dec. 26	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Erin	Dec. 26	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Lessing	Dec. 29	Hamburg	113 Broadway
Java	Dec. 30	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Thuringia	Dec. 31	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Baltic	Jan. 2	Liverpool	19 Broadway
City of Montreal	Jan. 2	Liverpool	15 Broadway
The Queen	Jan. 2	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Utopia	Jan. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Neckar	Jan. 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
State of Nevada	Jan. 6	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Westphalia	Jan. 7	Hamburg	61 Broadway
St Laurent	Jan. 9	Havre	55 Broadway

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	7 17	Gov. Island..morn	12 00
Sun sets	4 33	Sandy Hook....eve	11 15
Moon sets.....eve	10 19	Hell Gate....morn	1 45

PORT OF NEW YORK, DEC. 13, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamship Greece (Br), Thomas, London Nov 23, via Havre 26th, with mdse and 100 passengers to F W J Hurst. Dec 8, passed a steamship bound E, showing 5 red balls in succession; 11th, a Guion steamship, bound E.
Steamship Cornwall (Br), Stamper, Bristol Nov 30, with mdse and 13 passengers to W D Morgan. Had strong W gales the entire passage.
Steamship Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall Dec 5, with mdse and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Canima (Br), Liddicoat, Hamilton (Bermuda), 3 days, with mdse and passengers to A E Outerbridge.
Steamship Cortes, Freeman, New Orleans Dec 6, with mdse and passengers to Clark & Seaman.
Steamship Achilles, Artis, Wilmington, NC, 60 hours, with mdse to Wm P Clyde & Co.
Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship E C Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers to J C Kenyon.
Steamship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse and passengers to Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Philadelphia, in ballast to J W Quintard & Co.
Bark Don Guillermo (of Liverpool), Ismay, Iquique 110 days, with nitrate of soda to Brown Bros & Co; vessel to R J Cortis. Passed Cape Horn Sept 24, and crossed the Equator Nov 10, in lon 33 20.
Bark David (Ital), Bozzo, Cork 47 days, in ballast to J C Seager.
Bark Elisa (Nor), Kleldsen, Taganrog 67 days, with wool to order; vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Passed Gibraltar Nov 1.
Bark Fearless (of Yarmouth, NS), Eldridge, Rio Janeiro Oct 13, via Hampton Roads 3 days, with coffee to G Amsinck & Co; vessel to H J De Wolf & Co.
Schr C P Sinnickson, Murray, Mosquito Inlet, Fla, 19 days, with lumber to Swift Bros; vessel to master. Had strong northerly winds the entire passage; lost boat.
Schr B J Hazard, Georgetown, SC, 5 days, with naval stores to Rountree & Co; vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.
Schr Hannah Little, Ingersoll, Norfolk for Boston.
Schr G T Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr H J Raymond, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr J W Barlow, Soper, Virginia.
Schr Adaliza, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr J H Rapp, Cale, Virginia.
Schr Exertion, Lyman, Virginia.
Schr Rebecca Knight, Leek, Virginia.
Schr Alethea, Darby, Virginia.
Schr Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr J S Gilmore, Smith, Virginia.
Schr Eva Holmes, Van Nort, Virginia.
Schr Jos Parker, Vanzaun, Virginia.
Schr Isle of Pines, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr Atlantic, Bearse, Virginia for Hyannis.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Restless, Bunnell, Georgetown, DC, for Boston.
Schr Pocasset, Racket, Georgetown, DC, for Providence.
Schr Abby, Noyes, Baltimore.
Schr Sallie Mair, Powell, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr L S Levering, Horton, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr L Q C Wishart, Mason, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr M P Smith, Grace, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr R F Miller, Jarvis, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Alex Young, Blake, Philadelphia for New Bedford.
Schr J R Maloy, Fleming, Philadelphia for Lynn.
Schr E C Irwin, Johnson, Philadelphia for Newport.
Schr American Eagle, Newlove, Newcastle, Del, for Newburyport.
Schr R H Queen, Paine, Providence for Philadelphia. Put in for a harbor.
Schr White Wing, Hawkins, Providence for Virginia. Put in for a harbor.
Schr M M Howes, Howes, Wareham for Philadelphia. Put in for a harbor.
Schr R M Smith, Gray, Boston for Philadelphia. Put in for a harbor.
Schr Alice, Love, Salem for Norfolk. Put in for a harbor.
The brig Susan Bergen, which arrived 12th, reports crossed the Equator Nov 14, in lon 37 50. Was 6 days N of Hatteras, with heavy NE and NW gales.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr E Chambers (Br), Reed, Gloucester, NB, for New York 15 days, with stone to E P Sherwood & Co.
Schr Agnes, Hodgdon, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Henry Waltman, —— for New York, with lumber to John Brinton.
Schr Bay State, Buckley, Boston for New York, with stone to order.
Schr S S Tyler, Barrett, Providence for Hoboken.
Schr J B Carrington, Parker, New Haven for Baltimore.
Schr Georgie D Loud, Clark, Providence for Charleston.
Schr Frank W Emory, Felter, New London for New York.
Schr Priscilla Scribner, Casey, Boston for Baltimore.
Schr Henrietta, Truedell, Stamford for New York.
Schr White Rock, Wickson, Southport for New York.
Schr Ann Amelia, Allen, New Haven for New York.
Schr Old Zack, Mayhew, New Haven for New York.
Schr Brazos, Snow, New London for New York.
Schr S M Tyler, Hood, Fall River for New York.
Schr Bela Peck, Avery, New London for New York.
Schr S J Bright, Smith, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Louisa Wilson, Smith, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Jas English, Clark, Providence for New York.
Schr Riverdale, Brown, Gloucester for New York, with fish to order.
Schr J G Pierson, Ferris, Greenwich for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Ella, Hutchins, New York for Huntington.
Schr Pilot's Bride, Eldridge, New York for Boston.
Schr Watchful, Gill, New York for Providence.
Schr Calvin, Clark, New York for Boston.
Schr H Blackman, Arnold, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr O C Acken, Thoms, New York for Stamford.
Schr Asher S Parker, Carpenter, New York for Glen Cove.
Steamer City of Fitchburg, Baker, New York for New Bedford.
Steamer Electra, Young, New York for Providence.
Wind at sunset, N, light.

Maritime Miscellany.

Purser Clark, of steamship Canima, from Bermuda, has our thanks for courtesies.

BARK CAPTAIN DAN (of Pictou), White, from Brunswick, Ga, bound to Montevideo, with a cargo of pitch pine, put into Bermuda 5th inst in distress, with loss of spars, sails and rigging; was repairing Dec 9.

BARK KEDAR, from Philippine Islands for Hong Kong, with timber, foundered in the China Sea during a violent typhoon on Dec 6. Crew saved.

BRIG WINOGENE (Br), Lofvering, from Leghorn for Philadelphia, which was reported by cable as having put back to the former port in distress, will have to discharge cargo for repairs.

SCHR DICK WILLIAMS, from Rockland for Newbern, NC, with a cargo of ice, put into Newport Dec 12, with loss of sails and head stays.

SCHR GEO F BAIRD, of and from St John, NB, for Boston, which got ashore off Little Cranberry Island Dec 1, came off 7th, after discharging her lumber. She is badly damaged, probably to the extent of $2500.

The American Lloyd's Register of American and Foreign Shipping have attached a permanent signal number to each vessel reported therein. These numbers, displayed on the signal setter, can be seen from signal stations, and the same display of numbers by vessels passing each other will give the name and history of each more fully and with more certainty. The system of numbering has become of great service in connection with the telegraphic system for reporting marine news.

CHARLESTON, Dec 13—Brig Florence, Frisbee, at this port for Liverpool with 730 bales of upland cotton, was discovered on fire in the cotton last night, to extinguish which the vessel was filled with water. She is now being pumped out. The cargo is damaged by water and to some extent by fire. The injury to the vessel is as yet uncertain. Vessel and cargo are said to be insured.

CRANBERRY ISLES, Dec 7—A Nova Scotian schooner, Capt Crane, from Windsor for Boston, got ashore on the bar last night, being misled by a fire on the beach where the wreckers were at work on the G F Baird. She came off to-day leaking a little.

LEWES, Del, Dec 13—Schr E Duryea, with sugar, from Demarara for orders, went ashore on Cape Henlopen this morning, but got off apparently uninjured, and is anchored off the Breakwater.

NORFOLK, Dec 12—Schr Cora, having been thoroughly repaired, was yesterday launched from the ways at Ellis' shipyard. [The Cora was bound to Boston, and put back to Norfolk Nov 17 leaking badly.]

SHIPBUILDING—Boss C E Ketchum and his son John W Ketchum, of Greenport, LI, have leased a yard at City Island and will build there for C W Alcott, of New York, a light draught 3-masted schooner for the Virginia pine wood trade. Mr J W Ketchum is now in Virginia getting out the frame.

LAUNCH—The fine bark building at Mr Starrett's yard, Rockland, for Capt Hooper, will be ready for launching about the last of this month.

LAUNCHED—At Wilmington, Del, Dec 10, from the yard of Jackson & Sharp, a three-masted schr named Henry R Tilton.

At Port Medway, NS, on Thursday, bark H P Ketchum, 600 tons burthen.

Notice to Mariners.

LIGHT AT POINT HUENEME, CALIFORNIA.—Washington, Dec 12—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that on and after Dec 15, 1874, a light will be shown from the lighthouse recently erected at Point Hueneme, California.

The light will be fixed white for one minute, followed by six consecutive flashes of ten seconds each.

The illuminating apparatus is catadioptric of the fourth order, lighting 350 deg of the horizon. The focal flame is 46 feet above the ground and 56 feet above mean low water. The light should be seen in clear weather, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the sea, 12¾ nautical miles.

The structure is a frame house, painted light buff, the tower rising from the house, and stands on a slight elevation, showing very prominently against the distant hills.

The approximate position of the lighthouse, as taken from the Coast Survey charts, is as follows:—Lat 34 09 N, and lon 119 13 W.

Magnetic bearings and distances of prominent objects are as follows:—
Point Mugu E by S, 8¼ nautical miles.
East Point (over Point Vincent), Anacapa Island, SW by S, ½ S, 10½ nautical miles.
Santa Barbara light W by N, ¼ N, 29 nautical miles.
Point San Buenaventura NW, ½ W, 9 nautical miles.

Spoken.

Ship St John, Scribner, from San Francisco for Liverpool, Dec 2, lat 35 N, lon 124 W.
Ship Col Adams, from Liverpool for Callao, Oct 30, lat 8 21 N, lon 25 24 W.
Bark Pearl, Harding, from New York for Anjier, Nov 7, lat 10 08 S, lon 32 10 W.
Bark Hoppet (Rus), from New York for Calcutta, Nov 11, lat 7 14 N, lon 26 50 W.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIP CAPTAINS.

Merchants, shipping agents and ship captains are informed that by telegraphing to the HERALD London Bureau, No 46 Fleet street, the arrivals at and departures from European ports, and other ports abroad, of American and all foreign vessels trading with the United States, the same will be cabled to this country free of charge and published.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

BOMBAY, Dec 12—Arrived, ship Sagamore, Wood, Liverpool; bark Malleville, Waite, do.
BAHIA (by telegraph from Lisbon)—Arrived, brig Mary E Thayer, Groesnick, New York.
CADIZ, Dec 12—Arrived, brig L F Munson, Munson, New York.
LIVERPOOL, Dec 13—Sailed, bark Jessie (Br), Morgan, Savannah.
LONDON, Dec 13—Arrived, bark Mathilde (Ger), Kraeft, New York.
MAASSLUIS, Dec 12—Sailed, bark Preciosa (Nor), Jacobsen, New York.
PLYMOUTH, Dec 13—Arrived, steamship Silesia (Ger), Hebich, New York for Hamburg (and proceeded).
QUEENSTOWN, Dec 13, 6 PM—Arrived, steamship City of Montreal (Br), Mirehouse, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).
Also arrived, steamship Indiana, Morse, Philadelphia for Liverpool (and proceeded).

LONDON, Dec 13—A telegram from Brest reports that an American ship has been wrecked off Audierne, coast of France. Her name could not be made out.

Barks Avena, from "St Johns" for Sligo, and the Brierley, from Demerara for Liverpool (both foreign vessels), have foundered at sea. Their crews were rescued by the steamship Indiana, at Queenstown from Philadelphia, and the steamship Silesia (Ger), at Plymouth from New York, and landed.

A telegram from Santander says two vessels (neither names nor nationalities given) have been wrecked off that port and eight lives lost.

Foreign Ports.

BERMUDA, Dec 3—Arrived, brig W R Barry, Shenard, St John, NB; 7th, bark Capt Dan (Br), White, Brunswick, Ga, for Montevideo (see Miscellany); brig Oyster Bed Lass (Br), Hooper, Shediac; schr Tidal Wave, New York.
In port Dec 9, bark Lotus (Br), Carrie, disg; brigs Constance (Dutch), Heyliger, from New York for Barbados, repg; Elbe (Br), Chisholm, from Leghorn for Philadelphia, in distress, disg; Helen O Phinney, Boyd, from Cadiz for Gloucester, repg; and the above.
IQUIQUE, Oct 10—Sailed, bark C O Whitmore, Peabody, Falmouth, E.
RIO JANEIRO, Dec 11—Arrived previously, bark Minnie Allen, Loper, Cardiff.

[PER STEAMSHIP CHINA, AT BOSTON.]

AMOY, Oct 10—Arrived, Eaglet, Nichols, Swatow.
Sailed 10th, Picciola, Grate, New York.
BORDEAUX, Nov 30—Sailed, State of Minnesota (s), Hamlin (from Liverpool), New Orleans.
BREMERHAVEN, Nov 27—Arrived, Hester A Blanchard, Hardy, Akyab.
Sailed 26th, Argonaut, Steengrafe, Baltimore; 27th, Crown Jewel, Delap, North America; Shakspeare, Fechter, Sandy Hook.
BATAVIA, Oct 16—Sailed, Bonito, Seward, Sourabaya; 17th, Caribou, Kenny, do.
BUENOS AYRES, Oct 11—Arrived, Andre Marie, Gronden, Quebec; Reunion, Emerson, New York.
CARDIFF, Nov 30—Arrived, Wm Croscup, Fitchet, Dunkirk.
CETTE, Nov 23—Sailed, Catello Ciro, Savarine, New York.
CUXHAVEN, Nov 27—Sailed, Cito, Seghorn, Savannah.
CALCUTTA, Dec 1—Sailed, Kate Kellock, New York.
DEAL, Nov 30—Arrived and anchored, Hermann, Wellesen, London for Pensacola; Dec 1, Goldfinder, Kelley, Quebec.
Passed 30th, Dauntless, Amers, Boston for London; Dec 1, Jane Kilgour, Kilgour, Montreal for Newcastle.
FALMOUTH, Nov 28—Off, Peleg, Meghella, from Rotterdam for New York.
GRANTON, Nov 28—Arrived, Brilliant Star, Nichols, Wilmington, NC.
HELVOET, Nov 28—Cleared, Germania, Evers, Philadelphia.
LIVERPOOL, Nov 30—Arrived, Alice Ada, Thurmott, St Johns, NF; Ellida, Dunlap, Pugwash; Wave Queen, Wilson, St Stephen, NB; Constance, Cumming, Quebec; Dec 1, Samaria (s), Billinge, New York; Polynesian (s), Brown, Quebec; Matilda C Smith, Musquash.
Sailed 30th, Athenais, Jones, Tybee; Grandee, Jacobs, Calcutta.
Cleared 28th, Liverpool, Crawford, Southwest Pass.
Entered out 30th, Jamaican (s), Winder, Barbados, &c.
LONDON, Nov 30—Arrived, Winslow, Ericksen, Quebec; Dec 1, Hervatska, Schwartz, New York.
Sailed from Gravesend 1st, Formosa, for Tybee.
LEGHORN, Nov 28—Sailed, Annie Burr, Simpson, New York.
MESSINA, Nov 24—Arrived, Stephen Bishop, Gilkey, Trieste.
MONTEVIDEO, Oct 23—Arrived, Bonafides, Rostrup, Quebec; 24th, John Ellis, Melvin, Montreal; 25th, Enrique, Olive, Buenos Ayres; 27th, Sterling, Quebec.
NEWPORT, Nov 30—Cleared, Medusa, Jones, Bermuda.
PENARTH, Nov 28—Sailed, New Wabeno, Neill, Callao.
ROTTERDAM, Nov 28—Cleared, Mary A Way, Anderson, West Coast Africa.
SHIELDS, Dec 1—Put in for shelter, Phenix from Quebec for West Hartlepool.
SAMARANG, Oct 13—Arrived, H C Sibley, Colson, Batavia.
Sailed 13th, Sacramento, Lane, Sourabaya.
SINGAPORE, Oct 26—Sailed, Anna T. Geovondi, New York.
SOURABAYA, Oct 10—Arrived, Jennie Barker, Waite, Batavia.
SWATOW, Oct 7—Arrived, Almatia, Lowell, Newchwang.
TROON, Nov 29—Sailed, Stormy Petrel, Pryor, Cienfuegos.
TUTICORIN, Oct 22—Arrived, Sappho, Hughes, Bombay.
WATERFORD, Dec 1—Sailed, Nornen, Jorgensen, New Orleans.

LIVERPOOL, Nov 30—The Lea, from New York, was in collision to-day in the Alfred Dock with the Iberian (s); the latter sustained slight damage.

RAMSGATE, Nov 30—The Duppel, Krumreich, from London for Doboy, was towed in here this morning with ballast shifted and a quantity of water in her hold, having been in collision with the Maharajah, of Newcastle, in the Downs, seriously damaging her sternpost, and losing two anchors and chains; agreement £65.

STOCKTON, Nov 30—The Kate Agnes, Ferguson, from St John, NB, for this place, in coming up the river, Nov 29, grounded close to Newport landing, and still remains, efforts to tow her off having failed; the deckload is now being discharged; vessel strained and making much water; at low tide there are only about four feet of water forward and five feet aft, and bottom is rough and uneven.

TRIESTE, Nov 17—A telegram, of yesterday's date, from Lussinpiccolo, states that the Austrian-Hungarian bark Lete Cosulich, had been wrecked at Karadash Caramania; crew saved. (The Lete sailed from New York for Beyrout Aug 6, and was off Cape Passero Oct 1.)

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec 11—Arrived, schrs Laura Messer, Boston; Clara, New York.
Passed up—Schrs E B Kirk, and Maria Pierson.
Sailed—Schrs Henry Finch, Jersey City; Maracaibo, New York.
Passed down—Schr Herschel.
BOSTON, Dec 12—Cleared, bark Nonpareil, Flinn (or Devens), Portland; brig Mary C Rosevelt, White (or Devereux), Wilmington, NC.
Sailed 12th, steamship Moravian (Br), Liverpool.
13th—Arrived, steamship Harrisburg, Worth, Philadelphia; schrs H W Pierce, Pierce; W D Dailey, Jenkins, and Cora Morrison, Higgins, Virginia; Ralph Carlton, Barkness, Weehawken.
BALTIMORE, Dec 12—Arrived, steamer Octorara, Reynolds, New York.
Cleared—Schrs John T Manson, Manson, Boston; John K Shaw, Cox, Hoboken; Geo Churchman, Risley, Providence; Kalmar, Lambert, Portland.
13th—Arrived, steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, New York.
BRISTOL, Dec 10—Arrived, schr J T Weaver, Gladding, Providence for New York.
CHARLESTON, Dec 13—Arrived, steamships Charleston, Berry, New York; Raleigh, from Baltimore; bark Oriental (Br), Upham, Hartlepool; brig M E Dana, O'Neil, Portland; schrs M H Hand, Hand, Baltimore; Addie Ryerson, Cousins, New York.
Sailed—Steamship Manhattan, New York; bark Architect (Br), Bristol, E.
CALAIS, Dec 9—Cleared, schr B F Waite, Aylward, Hayti.
DARIEN, Ga, Dec 3—Arrived, bark Eliza McLoughlin (Br), Dennis, Antwerp.
4th—Arrived, ship John Barbour (Br), Jones, Antwerp; barks Carl Friedrich (Ger), Knuth, New York (before reported arrived 1st); Fisher (Br), Temple, Maryport (and all remained in port 8th, to load for United Kingdom).
5th—Cleared, barks Johannes (Ger), Ihlder, Liverpool; Aurora (Br), Hare, do.
8th—In port, ship Bessie Crosby (Br), Brown, for United Kingdom, ldg; barks Geo M Jones (Br), Porter, and Jorgen Lorentzen (Nor), Pedersen, for do do; schr Hattie Turner, Hupper, for ——.
EDGARTOWN, Dec 8—Arrived, schr Hudson, Post, New York (and sailed for Boston 9th).
10th—Arrived, schr Lizzie Daker, Buckard, Philadelphia for St John, NB.
FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 12—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Charlie (Br), Robinson, from Nova Scotia; brigs August (Ger), Strackholder, Rio Janeiro; Sallie Brown, Ross, Demerara.
Passed out—Ship Sirius (Ger), for Bremen; barks Ingolf (Nor), Antwerp; Ansio (Rus), Cork; Gotland (Sw), do; Iona (Br), Liverpool; brigs Lydia Cardell (Br), Bristol; Lena (Br), Martinique; Ernestine, Cuba (all from Baltimore).
Also passed out, Amanda (Ger), for Liverpool (from Richmond).
FALL RIVER, Dec 10—Arrived, schr Ellen M Duffield, Raynor, Port Johnson.
11th—Arrived, schr Rosina, Beal, Philadelphia.
Sailed—Schrs C E Smith, Hanscom, Philadelphia; Almira Wooley, King, New York.
GALVESTON, Dec 5—Arrived, schr Hattie M Crowell, Crowell, New York.
HYANNIS, Dec 8—Arrived, schr R G Whilden, Heath, Philadelphia for Cambridge.
MOBILE, Dec 12—Arrived, ship Harewood (Br), Blanch, Liverpool via Southwest Pass.
Cleared—Bark Mondego, Lombard, ——; schr Frank Lucas, ——.
NEW ORLEANS, Dec 13—Arrived at the Passes, ship Edith (Br), Rogers, Bremerhaven; barks Asphodel (Br), Stone, Rio Janeiro; Reformer (Br), Yarmouth, NS; Vige (Fr), Tasset, Havre; Delfine (Ital), Brignetti, Genoa.
Outside, waiting orders—Bark Agincourt (Br), Laughton, from Carthagena.
Sailed—Steamship New Orleans; ships Victoria, Her Majesty; barks Deseti Dubrovacki, Prairie Bird.
NORFOLK, Dec 11—Arrived, schr Marion Rogers, Wood, Philadelphia.
NEWBURYPORT, Dec 10—Arrived, schr Lucy K Coggswell, Lee, Philadelphia.
11th—Arrived, steamship Leopard, Albertson, Philadelphia.
NEW BEDFORD, Dec 12—Arrived, schr Isabel Alberto, from ——.
Sailed—Schrs Yankee Boy, Philadelphia; W D Mangam, New York; H P Ely, Norfolk.
NARRAGANSETT PIER, Dec 10—Arrived in Dutch Island Harbor, schrs Wm Wiler, Walters, Boston for Philadelphia; Rebecca M Smith, Grace, do for do; E & L Corfiery, Smith, do for Baltimore; Jas H Shindler, Lee, Marblehead for Philadelphia; Jacob Kienzle, Steelman, and Annie May, Simpson, Boston for do; Mary Slusman, Adams, do for do; White Wing, Robbins, Providence for Virginia; Argo, Harding, Wareham for New York (and all sailed PM).
NEWPORT, Dec 11, PM—Arrived, sloop Pearl, Cobleigh, Haverstraw.
Also arrived, schrs John Nye, Wiley, and A B Dyer, Young, Providence for Virginia; J H Burnett, Gardner, and Mira A Pratt, Pratt, Providence for New York; White Wing, Robbins, do for Virginia; sloop Emily, Hayden, do for New York (and all sailed AM 12th).
Also arrived, schrs Red Wing, Davis, Wood's Hole for Noank, with loss of jibstay (repaired and sailed AM 12th); Uriah B Fisk, Brown, Boston for Baltimore; Maggie Bell, Rondout for Providence (and sailed AM 12th); Oliver Chace, Kelly, Providence for New Bedford.
Sailed—Brig Alton, Copp, New York for Point-a-Pitre, Guad; schr Madagascar, Turner, Port Johnson for Boston; E H Clark, Fengar, Providence for New York; Loon, Hubbs, New York.
12th, AM—No arrivals.
Sailed—Brig John Pierce, Townsend, for Havana; schrs Ethan Allen, Blake, Portland for Baltimore; Lizzie D Barker, Barker, Boston for Tangier; Champion, Grenville, St John, NB for New York; Blackstone, Wickson, Providence for do; Harvest, Corwin, do for do; Planet, Henderson, Wickford for do; S S Smith, Snow, Wareham for do; C H Macomber, Sargent, New York for Salem; Alice, Love, Salem for Norfolk.
In port—Schrs Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, from Haverstraw; Stephen J Watts, Watts, from St John, NB.
NEW LONDON, Dec 11—Arrived, schr Emma (Br), St John, NB (and sailed 12th for New York).
NORWICH, Dec 11—Arrived, schr Geo Osborn, from North River.
NEW HAVEN, Dec 11—Arrived, schr Ann Amelia, Allen, Elizabethport.
12th—Arrived, schr Forest Oak, Baltimore.
Sailed—Schr I B Carrington, Baltimore.
Also arrived 12th, schrs M E Higgins, Nason, Virginia; Orvetta, Harvey, do; Harvest Home, Hopkins, do.
PORT TOWNSEND, Dec 5—Arrived, bark Martha Rideout, Ford, Melbourne.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 12—Arrived, bark Behrend (Ger), Berdinz, Liverpool.
Cleared—Schr Nadab, Cheney, Newburyport via Newcastle.
13th—Arrived, brig Marianna II (Port), Lopez, Lisbon.
Below—Brig Hannah D (Br, new), from Windsor, NS.
NEWCASTLE, Dec 13—Passed down PM yesterday, steamships Mary, for Providence; Norman, for Boston; Wyoming, for Savannah; schrs Starlight, for Havana; West Wind, for Fall River; A M Aldridge, for Boston; Gettysburg (from Wilmington, Del), for Charleston.
LEWES, Dec 13—Arrived, schr C Duryea, from Demerara for orders (see Miscellany).
PORTSMOUTH, Va, Dec 1—Sailed, schr Arieville Peary, Peary, Providence.
In Rappahannock River 7th, schrs Lizzie W Hannum, Cobb; J Albert Smith, Patterson, and Robt Pettis, Ellis, ldg for Providence.
PORTLAND, Dec 11—Returned, brig Eudorus, for New York.
Arrived 11th (not 12th), schr Ligure, Stanley, New York.
PORTSMOUTH, Dec 11—Arrived in lower harbor, schr Lucy Baker, Allen, New York for Belfast.
PROVIDENCE, Dec 11—Arrived, steamship Florida, Crocker, Philadelphia; schrs B S Wright, Collins, Virginia; Senator Grimes, Philbrook, Elizabethport; Laura Watson, Sargent, do; Elisha T Smith, Baker, Port Johnson via Newport; T C Lyman, Hill, Croton.
Sailed—Schrs Helen A Ames, Endicott, Baltimore; Jennie N Huddle, Cranmer, Philadelphia; J H Burnett, Gardner; Success, Remsen, and John Stockham, Hart, New York; sloop Emily, Hayden, do.
PAWTUCKET, Dec 10—Arrived, schr Wm F Burden, Adams, Hoboken.
RICHMOND, Dec 11—Arrived, schr Samuel H Hawes, Fort, New York.
Sailed—Schr Maggie McDonald, Steelman, Newcastle, Del, via Osborne's Landing.
In the river, brig Advance (Br), Throstenson, from Liverpool for Richmond.
ROCKLAND, Dec 4—Sailed, schrs A Jameson, Candage, New York; J Farwell, Gregory, Richmond.
5th—Sailed, schr Wm McLoon, Rogers, New York.
8th—Sailed, schr Dick Williams, Carson, Philadelphia.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 5—Cleared, bark Mariano, Ryder, Burrard Inlet.
Sailed—Ships Compadre (Br), Thomas, Liverpool; Cape Horn (Br), Young, Cork; Granger, Doane, Liverpool; schr Milton Badger, Harley, Melbourne.
11th—Sailed, ship River Lune (Br), Williams, Liverpool.
SAVANNAH, Dec 11—Arrived, schr Stephen G Hart, Hart, Providence.
Sailed—Schr Clara E Bergen, Dayton, Philadelphia.
12th—Cleared, bark Modoc (Br), Marsh, Liverpool; schr Estelle Day, Carey, New York.
Sailed—Schr Matt Bedell, Porter, New York.
13th—Arrived, bark Unanima (Br), Nickerson, Havana.
Sailed—Steamships Seminole, Boston; America, Baltimore; Tonawanda, Philadelphia.
SALEM, Dec 10—Arrived, schrs Alcora, Robinson; Harbinger, Parker; Lucy Hammond, Robinson, and Magnet, Handy, Port Johnson; Lucy Wentworth, Dow, Hoboken.
11th—Arrived, schrs Flora A Newcomb, Eaton, Tangier; Rivat, Dunton, Elizabethport for Portland; L W Wheeler, Bowman, Portland for Matanzas.
Cleared—Schr Chas H Fabens (new, of Salem, 301.24 tons), Keene, Cayenne.
Sailed—Schrs Lizzie Smith, Gorham, Tangier; L & M Reed, Steelman, Baltimore; S C Fryon, Nickerson, Philadelphia; L W Wheeler, Rival, and others.
SOMERSET, Dec 11—Arrived, brig M C Haskell, from
WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 11—Arrived, schrs Robert Palmer, Dennison, Navassa; M D Marston, from Charleston.
WICKFORD, Dec 10—Arrived, schr E C Dennison, Arnold, Albany.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—
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